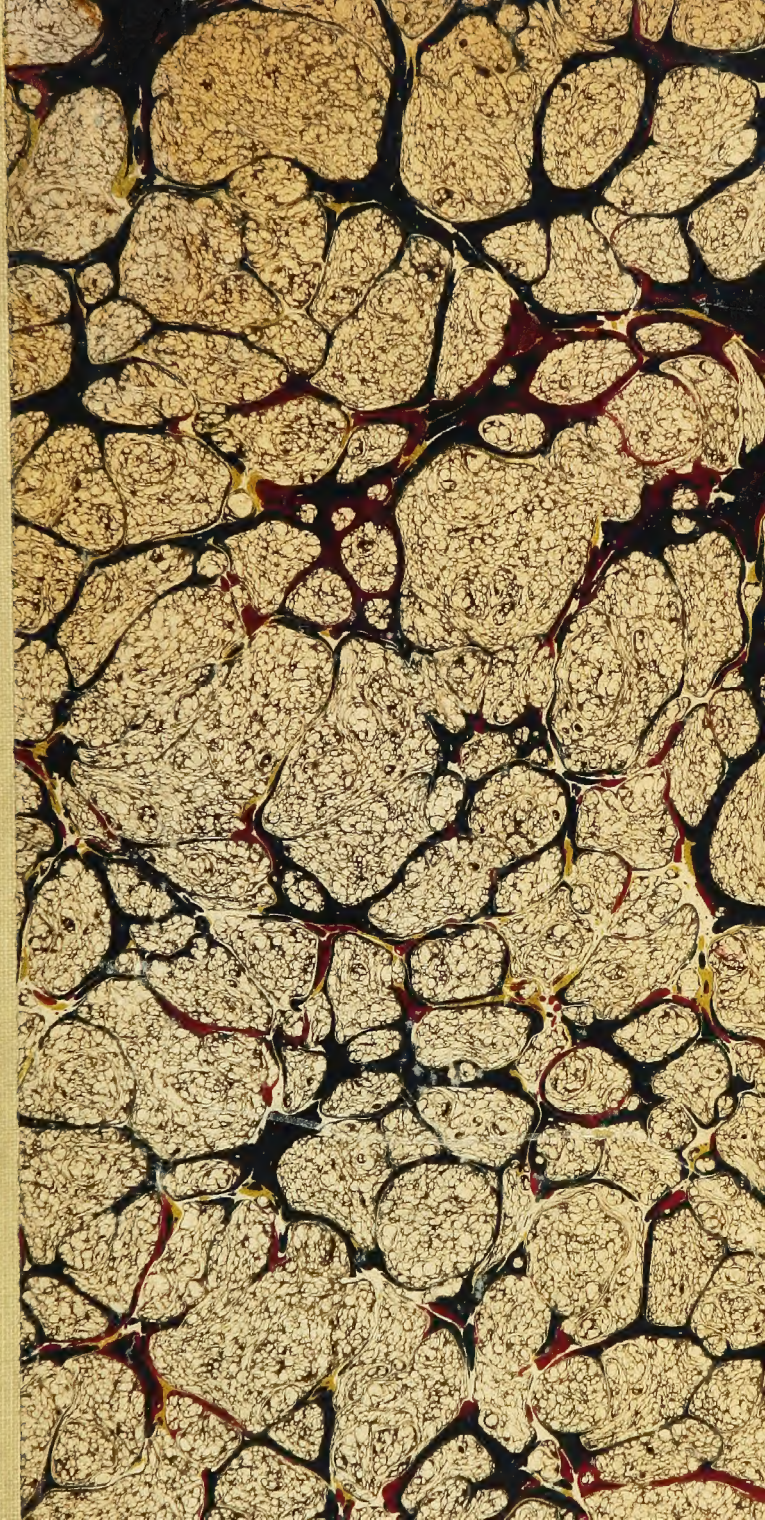


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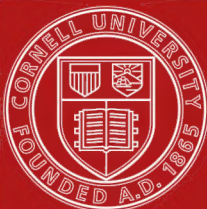


**THE GIFT OF
JAMES MORGAN HART
PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH**

THE BIRDS
OF
OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE

BY
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THE BIRDS OF OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE.

^{Charles H. Whitman}
THE scientific remains of the Old English period are not extensive, consisting chiefly of King Alfred's geographical insertions in the *Orosius*, lists of plant-names, and treatises on medicine and astronomy.

Natural History at that time had hardly attained the dignity of a science, but there was some attempt, at least, to explain natural phenomena, as in the following extract from Ælfric's Hexameron :

'The birds, indeed, that dwell in the waters, are web-footed by the providence of God, so that they may swim and seek food for themselves. Some are long-necked, as are swans and ylfets, in order that they may reach their food from the ground. And those (birds) which live on flesh are claw-footed and sharp-billed, so that they may bite with short necks, and (they are) swifter in flight, so that they may be adapted for obtaining their livelihood.'

The entire body of Old English literature abounds in references to birds, but the most fruitful source of material is the lists of bird-names in the glosses, in some of which there seems to be a rude attempt at classification. Moreover, the art of falconry (cf. sect. XXXVII), which was introduced into England not later than the middle of the 8th century, and was very popular among the Anglo-Saxons, presupposes a considerable knowledge of the haunts and habits of birds.

My examination of Old English literature has brought to light over 140 bird-names. Although several names often refer to the same bird, it has been possible to identify some 67 species, which, there is reason to believe, were then residents of Great Britain.

This article falls into three main divisions :

- I. Indigenous wild species.
- II. Domestic fowl.
- III. General terms, foreign species, etc.

In classification and nomenclature I have followed R. Bowdler Sharpe's *Hand-Book of the Birds of Great Britain*.

More exhaustive works on the subject are those of Macgillivray, Yarrell, and Seebohm. I have attempted to make use of all accessible material, though no doubt some references have escaped notice, especially under the general term *fugol*.

For the poetry the references are to the Grein-Wülker *Bibliothek*. The prose references are generally to page and line, sometimes to section and line.

Most of the abbreviations require no explanation. The following key will cover all cases which are likely to cause difficulty.

- Æ. Gl. }
 Æ. Gr. } Ælfric's *Grammatik und Glossar*, ed. Zupitza.
 Cp. Corpus Glossary, ed. Hessels.
 Ep. Epinal }
 Er. Erfurt } Glossary—Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*.
 Exod. Poem of Exodus.
 Exod. Prose version of Exodus in Grein's *Bibliothek der Ags. Prosa*.
 Gen. Poem of Genesis.
 Gen. Prose version of Genesis in Grein's *Bibliothek der Ags. Prosa*.
 Gu. Poem of Guthlac.
 Hpt. Gl. Glosses in Haupt's *Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum*, vol. 9 (1853).
 Ld. Leiden Glossary, in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*.
 St. Guth. Life of St. Guthlac, ed. Goodwin.
 WW. Wright-Wülker's *Old English Vocabularies*. Second Edition.
 ZdA. Glosses in *Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum*, vol. 33.
 The sign ~ is used to avoid repetition of the preceding word.
 Ð is used for both þ and ð.

I. Indigenous Wild Species.

Ord. Passeriformes. Perching Birds.

F. Corvidæ. Crows.

Sub. F. Corvinæ. True Crows.

Gen. *Trypanocorax*. Rooks.

I. hrōc. Rook (*trypanocorax frugilegus*); of imitative origin, meaning a croaker.

ME. *rook*, *roc*, *rok*; OHG. *hruoh* (cf. G. *ruchert*, a jack-daw); Icel. *hrōkr*; cf. Goth. *hrūkjan*, to crow.

WW. 132. 15: *graculus uel garrulus*, hroc; 260. 10, 413. 33: *grallus* ~; 286. 6: *gralus* ~; 518. 12, *Æ. Gl.* 307. 12: *graculus* ~; *WW.* 412. 40: *graculus* ~; *Cp. G.* 154, *Ep.* 469: *grallus*, hrooc; *Er.* 469: *graculus* ~; *Ld.* 201: *garallus (graculus)* hroc; *Shrn.* 29. 1: *garula* ~; *ZdA.* 240. 34: *grallus*, roc; *Spl. Ps.* 146. 10: se selð nytenum mete and briddum hroca cigendum hine; *Æ. St.* 1. 492. 14: and ðær flugon sona to hrocas and hremmas.

Hrōc also appears in names of places: *Cod. Dip.* 6. 303.

Gen. Corvus. Ravens.

II. 1. *hrefn*. Raven (*corvus corvus*); perhaps named from its cry, from root seen in *L. crepare*.

ME. raven, reven; *D.* raven; *OHG.* hraban, hram, rabo; *G.* rabe; *Icel.* hrafn.

Æ. Gl. 307. 2, *Æ. Gr.* 28. 19: *coruus*, hremn; *WW.* 260. 8: ~ hrefn; 365. 20: *corax* ~; *Cp. C.* 735: ~ hraefn; *Er.* 285: (*nycti*)*corax*, hraebn; *Æ. Gr.* 12. 14: *niger coruus*, hrem; 19. 12: *hic coruus*, ðes hremn; *ZdA.* 240. 32: *coruus*, hræm; *Æ. St.* 1. 492. 14: and ðær flugon sona to hrocas and hremmas and feala cynna fugelas; *Th. Ps.* 146. 10: hrefnes briddum; *Vesp. Ps.* 146. 9: briddum hrefna; *Beo.* 1801: hrefn blaca; 2448: hrefne to hrōðre; 3024: ac se wonna hrefn [sceall] fus ofer fægum fela reordian, earne secgan hu him æt æte speow, ðenden he wið wulfe wæl reafode; *Gen.* 1442: sweartne . . . hrefn; 1449: sweartum hrefne; *Gen.* 8. 7: and asende ut ænne hremn; se hremn fleah ða ut and nolde eft ongear cirran; *Jud.* 206: se wanna hrefn, wælgifre fugel; *El.* 52: hrefen uppe gol, wan and wælfel; 110: hrefen weorces gefeah; *Finn.* 36: hræfen wandrode, sweart and sealobrun; *Fates of Men* 36: ðær him hrefn nimeð heafodsýne, sliteð salwígpad sawelleasne; *Soul's Address, Ex.* 54: se swearta hrefn; *ib., Verc.*: se swearta hrefen; *Brun.* 61: salowígpadan, ðone sweartan hræfn, hyrnednebban; *By.* 106: hremmas wundon; *Chron.* 878: and ðær wæs se guðfana genumen ðe hie Hræfn heton; *Lk.* 12. 24: besceawiað ða hrefnas; *Lind. Lk.* 12. 24: behaldað ða ræfnas; *Beo.* 2925: hrefna wudu; 2935: hrefnes holt; *Inst. Pol.* 19: hi læceað eallswa gyfre hremnas of holde doð; *Æ. Past. Ep.* 49: swa swa grædige ræmmas; *Lchdm.* 3. 333: hræfnes fot; hræfnes leac; *Æ. H.* 2. 46. 15: næfð he na culfran ðeawas, ac hæfð ðæs blacan hremmes; 140. 1: seðe giu ær Elian afedde ðurh ðone sweartan hremm; 144. 13: ða woldon hremmas hine bereafian æt his gedeorfum, gif hi dorston; 144. 19: hwæt ða hremmas ða ricene flugon, ealle tosomne, ofer ðone sealtan brym; 144. 21: eft ða siððan oðre twegen swearte hremmas siðlice comon; 162. 21: ða wæs sum wilde hrem gewunod ðæt he dæghwomlice fleah fram wuda to mynstre; 162. 23: he ða wearp ðam hremme ðone geættrodan hlaf; *St. Guth.* 48. 4: and hræfena cræcetunge; 50. 1: ða com ðær sum hrefen in; 50. 5: ða geseah he ðone hrefen ða cartan beran; 50. 9: ac swa se hrefen ðurh ða fennas upp afligeð, swa ðu him æfter row; 50. 22: wæron on ðam ylcan yglande twegen hrefnas gewunode; 54. 1: ymb ða glofan ðe ða hrefnas bæron; 54. 17: ða geseon hi ðone hræfn mid ðan sweartan

nebbe ða glofe teran uppe on anes huses ðæce; 54. 19: he ða sona se halga wer Guthlac ðone hrefn mid his worde ðreade; 56. 5: sædon ðæt heo of anes hrefnes muðe feolle; *Ad. and R.* 202. 21: saga me for hwam si se hrefen swa sweart, ðe ær wæs hwit; 202. 22: saga me for hwam se hrefen ðurh gehyrsumnisse geðingode ðæt he ær ðurh modignisse agilde; 202. 24: *corvus* se fugel, ðæt is se hrefen; *Shrn.* 50. 12: fedde hine an hræfn; 88. 16: and him ðær bær hræfn mete.

For instances of *hrefn* in names of places, see *Cod. Dip.* 6. 302.

2. hrefncynn. Raven-kind.

Lev. II. 17: Ne [ete] nan [ðing] hrefncynnes.

3. *wælcēasega*. Lit. 'chooser of the slain'; < *wæl*, the slain + *cēosan*, to choose; used of the raven.

Exod. 164: wonn wælceasega.

4. *lyftsceaða*. Lit. 'robber of air'; < *lyft*, air + *sceaða*, robber; applied to the raven.

Crafts of Men 39: laðum lyftsceaðan.

Gen. Corone. Crows.

III. *crāwe*. Crow; probably the carrion crow (*corone corone*); < *crāwan*, to crow. The name is at present commonly applied to the carrion crow in England; in Scotland, Ireland and north of England to the rook.

ME. *crawe*, *crow*; Icel. *krākr*, *krāka*; OHG. *chrāwa*; G. *krähe*.

WW. 131. 37, 260. 9, 286. 4, *Cp.* C. 653, *ZdA.* 240. 33: *cornix*, *crawe*; *WW.* 363. 6: *carula* ~; 365. 12: *cornua* ~; 412. 39: *garula* ~; *Cp.* G. 14: ~ *crauwe*; C. 178: *carula* ~; C. 652: *cornacula* ~; *Æ. Gl.* 307. note: *cornelia*, *crawa*; *Cant. Ps.* 146. 9: se selð nytenum mete heora and briddum crawan cigendum hine.

For *crāwe* in local names, see *Cod. Dip.* 6. 275.

Gen. Pica. Magpies.

IV. *agu*. Magpie (*pica pica*).

WW. 132. 11: *pica*, *agu*.

Sub. F. Fregilinæ. Choughs.

Gen. *Graculus*. True Choughs.

V. cēo. Chough (*graculus graculus*). ME. *choughe*, *cheo*. The chough was formerly very abundant in Great Britain, but of late years its numbers have become greatly reduced. Cf. Hudson's *British Birds*.

WW. 260. 11, 367. 32: *cornicula*, cio; 286. 5; ~ cyo; ZdA. 240. 67: ~ tiopie; Ep. 240: ~ cyae; Er. 240: ~ ciae; Æ. Gl. 307. note: ~ cheo; WW. 132. 4: *graculus uel monedula*, ceo; Æ. Gr. 70. 16: *hæc cornix*, ðes ceo.

F. Sturnidæ. Starlings.

Gen. *Sturnus*. Typical Starlings.

VI. 1. stær. The word generally used in OE. for starling (*sturnus vulgaris*).

ME. *stare*, *ster*; OHG. *starra*; G. *staar*; D. *stær*; Icel. *stari*; L. *sturnus*.

Cp. S. 526, Ep. 908: *sturnus*, *staer*; Er. 908: ~ *sterm*; Ld. 203: ~ *stær*; WW. 132. 8: *stronus*, *stær*; 286. 29: *stirnis* ~; Æ. Gl. 307. 7: *turdus* ~; Lehm. 2. 320. 4: *gebrædne stær*; Lind. Mt. 10. 29, Lk. 12. 6: *staras*; WW. 132. 9: *turdella*, se mare stær; in commenting upon this Wright says, 'One would suppose that *mare* is an error for *læssa*.'

2. stærn. Starling; sometimes confounded with *stearn*, a sea-bird.

WW. 132. 27: *stronus*, *stærn*.

3. stærling. Starling; < *stær*, starling + *ling*. ME. *sterlynge*, *starling*. This form is not recognized by the *Cent. Dict.* or Skeat as an OE. word, yet it appears in an 11th cent. gloss. Cf. Herrig's *Archiv* 76. 215.

ZdA. 241. 54: *sturnus*, *stærlinc*.

F. Fringillidæ. Finches.

VII. 1. fīnc. Finch. ME. *finch*, *fynch*; OHG. *fincho*; G. *fink*, *finke*; W. *pīnc*, a chaffinch. The word *fīnc* is probably in imitation of the call note of the male chaffinch, which is thought to sound like 'fink' or 'pink.'

WW. 286. 12, 404. 14, Cp. F. 331, Ep.-Er. 423: *fringella*, *fīnc*; ZdA. 241. 49: *fringilla* ~; WW. 380. 17: *cinctus* ~; Ld. 219: *fringella*, *umc*.

Fīnc appears in the local name *Fīncēsstapel*: *Cod. Dip.* 6. 287.

2. **ragufinc.** A kind of finch; < *ragu*, lichen + *finc*, finch. In two instances this word has the same gloss as *ceaffinc*.

WW. 357. 38: *barrulus*, ragufinc; *Cp.* B. 58: *bariulus* ~; *WW.* 260. 24: *scutacus*, ragufinc; 289. 19: *scutatis* ~.

Sub. F. Fringillinæ. True Finches.

Gen. Fringilla. Chaffinches.

VIII. **ceaffinc.** Chaffinch (*fringilla cælebs*); < *ceaf*, chaff + *finc*, finch; so called from its delighting in chaff, or rather in grain. Cf. late L. name *furfurio*, from *furfur*, bran. ME. *chaffynche*. *Ceaffinc* is not recognized as an OE. word by the *N. E. Dict.*, the *Cent. Dict.* or Skeat, but it appears once in an 11th cent. gloss. It is noted by Zupitza in Herrig's *Archiv* 76. 206.

ZdA. 241. 50: *scutacis*, ceaffinc.

Gen. Carduelis. Goldfinches.

IX. **goldfinc.** Goldfinch (*carduelis carduelis*); < *gold*, gold + *finc*, finch. ME. *goldfinch*.

WW. 132. 27, 356 29: *auricinctus*, goldfinc; 132. 22: *florentius* ~; 132. 27: *cintus uel frugellus* ~; 260. 35, 405. 19: *florulus* ~.

Gen. Cannabina. Linnets.

X. 1. **linete.** Linnet (*cannabina cannabina*); < L. *linum*, flax; so called from its feeding on flaxseed. (Cf. F. *linotte*); Cf. G. *hänfeling*, linnet < *hanf*, hemp; ME. *linet*, *lynnet*.

WW. 286. 21: *cardella*, linece.

2. **linetwige.** Linnet; < *lin*, flax + *twige*, of uncertain origin. In prov. English and Scotch, *lintwhite*, *laintywhite*; ME. *lyntquhite*.

WW. 132. 29, 363. 2: *carduelis*, linetwige; *WW.* 404. 7: *fronulus* ~; *Cp.* F. 314: ~ linetuigle; C. 147: *carduelis*, linetuigle; *Er.* 309: ~ *linaethuigae*.

3. **ðisteltwige.** Linnet; < *thistel*, thistle + *twige*, of unknown origin. Cf. G. *distelfink*.

WW. 260. 28: *cardella*, ðisteltwige; *Cp.* C. 122: ~ ðisteltuigle; *Ld.* 220: ~ distyltuge; *ZdA.* 241. 51: ~ ðisæltunga.

Gen. Passer. Sparrows.

XI. 1. **spearwa.** Sparrow. ME. *sparwe*, *sparuwe*; OHG. *sparwe*; Icel. *spörr*; Goth. *sparwa*.

WW. 260. 36, 318. 16, Æ. Gr. 43. 14: *passer*, *spearwa*; WW. 402. 28: *fenys* ~; Cp. F. 128, Er. 435: ~ *spearua*; Ep. 435: ~ *spearuua*; WW. 286. 30: *passer*, *spearewa*; ZdA. 241. 57: ~ *spearwe*; Æ Gl. 307. 7: ~ *spearewa* oððe lytel fugel; Spl. Ps. 83. 3, Cant. Ps. 83. 4: *spearwa*; Vesp. Ps. 83. 4: *spearwa*; Th. Ps. 83. 4: *spearuwa*; Vesp. Ps. 101. 7, Spl. Ps. 101. 7: *spearwa*; Cant. Ps. 101. 7: *speræ*; Th. Ps. 101. 5: *spearuwan*; Vesp. Ps. 103. 17, Th. Ps. 103. 16: *spearwan*; Cant. Ps. 103. 17: *speræn*; Spl. Ps. 103. 17: *sperwan*; Vesp. Ps., Spl. Ps., Th. Ps. 10. 1: *spearwa*; Cant. Ps. 10. 1: *spearwe*; Vesp. Ps. 123. 7, Spl. Ps. 123. 6: *spearwa*; Cant. Ps. 123. 7: *speræwæ*; Mt. 10. 29, 31: *spearwan*; Lk. 12. 6: *spearwan*; Lk. 12. 7: *spearwum*; Chron. 1067: an *spearwa* on gryn ne mæg befeallan forutan his foresceawunge; Bede. E. H. 2. 13: cume an *spearwa* ond hrædlice ðæt hus ðurh fleo.

2. **nēodspearwa.** Sparrow.

Th. Ps. 123. 6: swa swa neodspearuwa of grames huntan grine losige, *sicut passer erepta est de laqueo venantium*.

3. **hrondsparwa.** Sparrow.

Lind. Mt. 10. 29: staras and hrondsparuas.

Sub. F. *Emberizinae*. Buntings.

Gen. Emberiza. True Buntings.

XII. 1. **sæltna.** Bunting.

Cp. R. 256: *rubisca*, *sæltna*.

2. **seltra.** Bunting.

WW. 260. 17: *rubesca*, *seltra*.

3. **amore.** Yellowhammer (*emberiza citrinella*); not found in ME. and Mod.E. except in compound. MHG. *amere*; OHG. *amero*; G. *ammer*; probably connected with G. *amsel* and OE. *ōsle*.

WW. 260. 27: *scorellus*, *amore*; Cp. S. 166: *scorelus*, *omer*; Ep.-Er. 909: ~ *emer*; Ld. 208: ~ *emaer*.

F. Alaudidæ. Larks.

Gen. Alauda. Sky-larks.

XIII. lāwerce. Sky-lark or laverock (*alauda arvensis*).
ME. *larke*; Icel. *lævirki*; G. *lerche*.

WW. 286. 17: *tilaris*, lawerce; 356. 28: *alauda* ~; 431. 38: *laude* ~; 260. 22, *ZdA.* 241. 47: *tilaris*, lauwerce; *WW.* 363. 3: *caradrion*, læwerce; *Cp. A.* 497: *allauda*, lauricae; *Cp. T.* 179: *tilares* ~; L. 31: *laudae*, laurice; C. 148: *caradrion*, laurici; *Ep.* 1012: *tilaris*, lauwercae; *Er.* 1012: *italaris*, lauuercae; *Ld.* 211: *tilaris*, laurice; *WW.* 131. 28, *Æ. Gl.* 307. 12: *alauda*, lauerce.

Lafercan beorh occurs several times in charters; see *Cod. Dip.* 6. 307.

F. Paridæ. Tits.

Gen. Parus. True Tits.

XIV. 1. māse. Titmouse. ME. *mose*; G. *meise*.

WW. 468. 16, *Cp. P.* 128: *parula*, mase; *Ep.-Er.* 806, *Ld.* 202: *parrula*, masae.

2. **spicmāse.** Titmouse. Cf. Icel. *spiki*.

WW. 286. 15: *parrula*, spicmase; *ZdA.* 241. 45: *parta* ~.

3. **fræcmāse.** Titmouse; < *fræc*, greedy + *māse*, titmouse.

WW. 432. 14, *Cp. L.* 91: *laudariulus*, frecmase; 286. 13: *sigatula* ~.

4. **hicemāse.** Blue Titmouse (*parus cæruleus*); called in the Cornish dialect *hickmal* or *hekkymal*.

WW. 132. 24: *parrax*, wrenna uel hicemase; *ZdA.* 241. 44: *sigittula* ~.

5. **colmāse.** Coal-titmouse (*parus ater*); also called coalmouse or coaltit; < *col*, coal + *māse*, titmouse; so called from its glossy black head and throat.

ME. *colmose*, *collemose*; MHG. *kolemeise*; G. *kohlmeise*.

WW. 131. 1, 361. 15: *bardioriolus*, colmase; 260. 20, *ZdA.* 244. 46: *parula* ~; 286. 14: *parra* ~.

6. **cummāse.** Coal-titmouse; evidently for *colmāse*.

WW. 260. 19: *parra*, cummase.

F. Sylviidæ. Warblers.

Gen. *Sylvia*. True Warblers.

XV. 1. *sugga*. Warbler; < *sūgan*, to suck, though the analogy is not clear. This word is variously interpreted as titlark, wagtail, garden warbler, etc., but it was apparently a name for the members of the genus *Sylvia*. It is glossed *ficedula*, which is the Ital. *becafico*, lit. fig-pecker, sometimes identified with the pettychaps and blackcaps of England. The *Stand. Dict.* says that *sugga* is an old name for the garden warbler; the *Dict. of Birds* says 'An old name apparently for any small bird, that seems still to survive in places for the hedge-sparrow.'

WW. 403. 18, *Er.* 422 : *ficetula*, *suga*; *WW.* 286. 18, *Cp.* F. 176, *Ep.* 422 : ~ *sugga*; *Ld.* 218 : ~ *suca*; *Cod. Dip.* 3. 437. 27 : to *sucgan* graf.

2. *swertling*. Warbler. In the single instance in which it occurs *swertling* is glossed the same as *sugga*, a warbler. Sweet and Hall suggest titlark as a possible interpretation.

WW. 131. 15 : *ficedula*, *swertling*.

F. Turdidæ. Thrushes.

XVI. 1. *ðrysce*. Thrush. ME. *thrushe*, *thrusche*; OHG. *drosca*.

WW. 260. 30 : *trutius*, *ðrisce*; *ZdA.* 241. 53 : *sturtius*, *ðrysce*; *Cp.* F. 314 : *trutius*, *ðraesce*.

2. *ðryssce*. Thrush. This form is defined as ostrich by Bosworth-Toller, but it is undoubtedly a variation of *ðrysce*; in the gloss it follows *ðrostle* and *scrīc*, both meaning thrush.

WW. 286. 23 : *strutio*, *ðryssce*.

Gen. *Turdus*. True Thrushes.

XVII. 1. *ðrostle*. Thrustle or Song Thrush (*turdus musicus*). ME. *thristill*, *throstel*. Cognate with the form *ðrosle* are OS. *throssela*; G. *drossel*.

WW. 260. 25, *ZdA.* 241. 52 : *turdella*, *ðrostle*; *Cp.* T. 313 : *trita* ~; *Æ.* Gl. 307. 4 : *merula* ~; *WW.* 132. 25 : *merula uel plara*, *ðrosle*; *Ep.-Er.* 1011 : *turdella*, *throstlae*; *Ld.* 205 : *drostlae*; *Æ.* H. 2. 156. 22 : witodlice an blac *ðrostle* flīcorode ymbe his neb; *Cod. Dip.* 5. 345. 3 : of ðam lea on *ðrostlan* wyl.

2. **scrīc.** Missel-thrush or mistletoe-thrush (*turdus viscivorus*); also called screech or screech-bird. This word is given by Sweet as a shrike, but in OE. it is usually glossed by the L. *turdus*, a thrush, and probably referred to the missel-thrush. In support of this supposition I quote the following from the *Dict. of Birds*: 'There can be little doubt that the name *scrīc*, signifying a bird that screeches or shrieks, applied originally to the mistletoe-thrush, known to Carleton in 1688 as *screeitch*, and to Willughby as *shrite*, a name it still bears in some parts of England, to say nothing of cognate forms such as *screech-bird* and *shirl*.'

WW. 131. 36, 260. 29, 286. 22, *Cp.* T. 324, *Ep.* 1013: *turdus*, *scrīc*; *Er.* 1013, *Æ. Gl.* 307. *note*: ~ *screc*; *Ld.* 213: ~ *scruc*; *ZdA.* 241. 65: *structio*, *scrīc*.

3. **stint.** Thrush. Zupitza says this form is for *scrīc*.

ZdA. 241. 55: *turdus*, *stint*.

4. **feldefare.** Fieldfare (*turdus pilaris*); < *feld*, field + *faran*, to go. ME. *felfdare*, *feldefare*. Not the same word or bird, as often alleged, as the OE. *felofof*, a kind of waterfowl, the derivation of which is uncertain (cf. *Cent. Dict.*).

WW. 287. 17: *scorellus uel bugium*, clodhamer and feldeware.

5. **clodhamer.** Fieldfare.

WW. 287. 17: *scorellus uel bugium*, clodhamer and feldeware.

Gen. Merula. Blackbirds.

XVIII. **ōsle.** Blackbird (*merula merula*); also called ouzel, ousel, and amzel. The long ō stands for *an* or *am*. ME. *osel*; OHG. *amsala*, *amisala*; G. *amsel*.

WW. 260. 26: *merula*, *osle*; *Cp.* M. 165: ~ *osle*; *Ep.-Er.* 665: ~ *oslae*.

Gen. Daulias. Nightingales.

XIX. I. **nihtegale.** Nightingale (*daulias lusciniā*); lit. 'singer of the night'; < *niht*, night + **gale*, < *galan*, to sing. Also very rarely night-raven.

ME. *nyghtgale*, *nightingale*; OHG. *nahtigala*, *nahtagala*; G. *nachtigall*; cf. Icel. *nætrgali*.

WW. 344. 27: *achalantis uel luscinia uel roscinia*, nihtegale; Cp. A. 121: ~ nehtegale; Ep. 26: ~ nctigalae; Er. 26: ~ nectegela; WW. 433. 24: *luscinia*, nihtegale; Cp. L. 330: ~ naectegale; WW. 247. 11: *fungalis*, *luscinia*, nihtegale; ZdA. 240. 39: *ruscinia* ~; WW. 260. 5: *rusunia* ~; 287. 11: *philomella* ~; Ep. 857: *roscinia* (*luscinia*) *nectaegalae*; Er. 857: ~ necegle; Ld. 212: *ruscinia*, *nectigalae*; Ep. 673: *noctua*, *naecht(h)raebn*, *ali dicunt nectigalae*; Er. 673: ~ *necthraebn*, *nachtegalae*.

2. heapene. Nightingale.

WW. 355. 32: *ardonea*, hearpen. 'The L. word is here probably a corruption of the Greek, ἀρνόνας, nightingales' (Wright).

3. geolewearte. Nightingale.

WW. 132. 23: *luscinus*, geolewearte.

4. frocx. Nightingale.

WW. 433. 25: *luscinius*, frocx.

Riddle 9 is interpreted as the nightingale; sometimes also as the pipe.

Ic ðurh muð sprece mongum reordum,
wrencum singe, wrixle geneahhe
heafodwoðe, hlude cirme,
healde mine wisan, hleoðre ne miðe,
eald æfensceop, eorlum bringe
blisse in burgum, ðonne ic bugendre
stefne styrme: stille on wicum
sittað nigende. Saga, hwæt ic hatte,
ðe swa scirenige sceawendwisan
hlude onhyrge, hæleðum bodige
wilcumena fela woðe minre !

Gen. *Erithacus*. Redbreasts.

XX. 1. *rudduc*. Redbreast (*erithacus rubecula*); < *rudu*, redness, with diminutive suffix *-uc*, E *-ock*. ME. *ruddocke*, *ruddok*; cf. W. *rhuddog*. 'Ruddock continued long to be the regular English word for the redbreast or robin; and I am not sure that it has entirely disappeared from our local dialects' (Wülker).

Æ. Gl. 307. note: *rubusca*, *ruduc*; WW. 131. 26: *rubisca*, *rudduc*; 286. 11: ~ *salthaga uel rudduc*.

2. **salthaga**. Redbreast.

WW. 286. 11: *rubisca*, *salthaga uel rudduc*; *ZdA*. 241. 43: ~ *salthaga*.

3. **rædda**. Redbreast; < *rēad*, red.

Cp. R. 258: *rubisca*, *rædda*, *rabisca*.

F. **Accentoridæ**. Accentors.

Gen. *Tharrhaleus*. Hedge-Accentors.

XXI. **hegesugge**. Hedge-sparrow (*tharrhaleus modularis*); < *hege*, hedge + *sugge*, a warbler, < *sūgan*, to suck. The bird is still called *haysuck* in Gloucestershire. E. Dial. *hazock*, *hazeck*, *hayjack*; ME. *haisugge*, *heisugge*, *heysoge*.

WW. 131. 34: *cicada*, *uicetula*, *hegesugge*; *ZdA*. 241. 48: *ficitula*, *hæg-sugga*.

F. **Troglodytidæ**. Wrens.

Gen. *Anorthura*. True Wrens.

XXII. 1. **wrænna**. Wren (*anorthura troglodytes*); also dial. *wran*. ME. *wrenne*, *wranne*. The literal meaning is the 'lascivious bird.' 'The wren figures largely in English folk lore, and has a host of local, provisional, or familiar names, with wren expressed or implied' (*Cent. Dict.*).

WW. 286. 16, *ZdA*. 241. 59: *bitorius*, *wrænna*; *WW*. 543. 6: *parrax* ~; 132. 24: ~ *wrenna*, *hicemase*; 131. 33: *bitorius uel pintorus*, *wrenna*; 195. 2: *bitorius*, *bitriscus* ~; 358. 12: *bitorius*, *wærna*; *Cp*. B. 136: *birbicariolus*, *wærna*; *WW*. 361. 16: *biturius*, *wrænna*.

2. **yrðling**. Wren. This word is interpreted as cuckoo by some lexicographers, because in two instances it is glossed *cucuzata*. It is true that the verb *cucusare* is given by Du Cange as the word properly belonging to the note of the cuckoo, but in the OE. glosses it is also used to gloss lapwing. Moreover *yrðling* is usually glossed the same as *wrænna*, wren.

WW. 260. 23, 367. 33: *cucuzata*, *irðling*; 260. 31: *birbicariolus* ~; 358. 11: ~ *yrðling*; 361. 14: *berbigarulus uel tanticus* ~; 286. 26: *birbicaliolus uel tanticus*, *eorðling*; 132. 31: *tanticus*, *ærðling*; *Cp*. B. 137: *bitorious*, *erdling*; *ZdA*. 241. 56: *birbiacaliolus*, *eorðlinc*.

F. *Hirundinidæ*. Swallows.*Gen. Clivicola*. Bank-Martins.XXIII. *stæðswealwe*. Sand-martin (*clivicola riparia*); < *stæð*, bank + *swealwe*, swallow.*Cp.* R. 195: *ripariolus*, *stæðsuualwe*. *Lchdm.* 2. 154. 5: gif mon fundige wið his feond to gefeohtanne, *stæðswealwan* briddas geseoðe on wine, etc ðonne ær.*Gen. Hirundo*. Chimney-Swallows.XXIV. *swealwe*. Swallow (*hirundo rustica*); also called chimney-swallow.ME. *swalwe*; Icel. *svala*; OHG. *swalawa*; G. *schwalbe*.*WW.* 260. 39: *hirunda*, *swealwe*; 417. 14: *hirundo* ~; 470. 9: *progna* ~; *Cp.* P. 710: ~ *suualuue*; *Æ. Gr.* 37. 7: *irundo*, *swalowe*; *ZdA.* 241. 58: ~ *swealewe*; *Æ. Gl.* 307. 7: *hirundo*, *swalewe*; *Cp.* H. 106: ~ *sualuue*; *Ep.* 498: ~ *sualuue*; *Er.* 498: ~ *sualuae*; *Ep.* 828: *progna*, *suualuae*; *Er.* 828: *progina*, *suualuue*; *Vesp. Hy.* 3. 10: *swe swe swalwan*; *Lchdm.* 2. 100. 18: *swealwan* nest; 3. 44. 13: *swolwan* nest; 2. 306. 7: *sec lytele stanas on swealwan* bridda *magan*; 2. 156. 8: gif *hær to ðicce sie genim swealwan gebærn under tigelan to ahsan and læt sceadan ða ahsan on*; *St. Guth.* 52. 7: *hu ða swalawan on him sæton and sungon*. *Twa swalewan . . . heora sang upahofan . . . and hi setton on ða sculdra ðæs halgan weres Guðlaces*.For instances of *swealwe* in local names, see *Cod. Dip.* 6. 338. *Riddle* 58 is interpreted as the swallow, although Bohn calls it the starling:

ðeos lyft byreð lytle wihte
 ofer beorghleoða, ða sind blace swiðe,
 swearte salopade. Sanges rofe
 heapum ferað, hlude cirmað,
 tredað bearonæssas, hwilum burgsalo
 niðða bearna. Nemnað hy sylfe.

Ord. *Piciformes*. Picine Birds.Sub. Ord. *Pici*. Woodpeckers.F. *Picidæ*. True Woodpeckers.Sub. F. *Picinæ*. True Woodpeckers.XXV. 1. *higera*. Woodpecker. Cf. G. *häher*. The Eng. forms *hickwaw*, *hickway*, *heigh-hawe*, and *highawe* can hardly have come from anything but the Anglo-Saxon *higera*, meaning a laugher, doubtless referring to the cry of the green woodpecker (*gecinus viridis*) cf. *Dict. of Birds*.

WW. 260. 14, *ZdA.* 241. 41: *picus*, higere; *WW.* 132. 5: *gaia uel catamus* ~; 364. 10: *cicuanus* ~; 286. 9: *picus uel gagia*, higera; *Cp.* P. 424: *picus*, higre, fina; *Ep.* 156, *Cp.* B. 77: *berna*, higræ; *Er.* 156: ~ higrę; *Cp.* C. 438: *cicuanus*, higræ; *Cp.* T. 315: *traigis* ~; *Ep.-Er.* 808: *picus*, fina uel higræ; *Æ.* Gl. 307. note: ~ higera.

Riddle 25 is sometimes interpreted as the jay, but as the name of the bird is formed by the runes G. A. R. O. H. I. it must be *higora*, the woodpecker, although this bird is not generally considered a mimic. The riddle follows:

Ic eom wunderlicu wiht, wræsne mine stefne:
 hwilum beorce swa hund, hwilum blæte swa gat,
 hwilum græde swa gos, hwilum gielle swa hafoc,
 hwilum ic onhyrge ðone, haswan earn,
 guðfugles hleoðor, hwilum glidan reorde
 muðe gemæne, hwilum mæwes song,
 ðær ic glado sitte. . G. mec nemnað
 swylce .A. and .R., .O. fullestæð,
 .H. and .I.. Nu ic haten eom,
 swa ða siex stafas sweotule becað.

2. *fina*. Woodpecker.

WW. 286. 8, 444 32, *ZdA.* 240. 41, *Cp.* M. 35, *Ep.* 648: *marsopicus*, fina; *WW.* 132. 14: *picus* ~; 260. 13, 444. 22: *mursopicus* ~; *Æ.* Gl. 307. 8: *ficus* ~; *Cp.* S. 577: *sturfus* ~; P. 424: *picus*, higrere, fina; *Er.* 648: *marso-picus*, pina; *Ep.-Er.* 808: *picus*, fina uel higræ.

3. *rindeclifer*. Woodpecker; < *rind*, bark + *clifrian*, to scratch; i. e. a 'barkscratcher.'

WW. 427. 29: *ibin*, rindeclifre.

Ord. Coccoyges. Cuculine Birds.

Sub. Ord. Cuculi. Cuckoos.

Sub. F. Cuculinae. True Cuckoos.

Gen. Cuculus. True Cuckoos.

XXVI. *gēac*. Cuckoo or gawk (*cuculus canorus*); perhaps like cuckoo ultimately of imitative origin. ME. *gowke*; Icel. *gaukr*; G. *gauch*. Gawk is the common name of the cuckoo in Scotland and north of England.

WW. 132. 6, 261. 1, 286. 25, 367. 35, *ZdA.* 240. 38: *cuculus*, geac; *Cp.* C. 948: ~ gæc; *Er.* 265: ~ geç; *WW.* 413. 17: *geumatrex*, geac; *Cp.* G. 87: *geumatrix* ~; *Seaf.* 53: swylce geac monað geomran reorde, singeð sumeres.

weard; *Husb. Mes.* 22: siððan ðu gehyrde on hliðes oran galan geomorne geac on bearwe; *Gu.* 716: geacas gear budon.

The following *Riddle* (10) has been interpreted as the cuckoo:

Mec on ðissum dagum deadne ofgeafun
fæder and modor: ne wæs me feorh ða gen,
ealdor in innan. Ða mec [an] ongon
wel hold me gewedum ðeccan,
heold and freoðode, hleosceorpe wrah
swa arlice swa hire agen bearn,
oððæt ic under sceate, swa min gesceapu wæron,
ungesibbum wearð eacen gæste.
Mec seo friðemæg fedde siððan,
oððæt ic aweox, widor meahte
siðas asettan: heo hæfde swæsra ðy læs
suna and dohtra, ðy heo swa dyde.

Ord. Coraciiformes. Picarian Birds.

Sub. Ord. Halcyones. Kingfishers.

F. Alcedinidæ. True Kingfishers.

Sub. F. Alcedininæ. Fish-Eating Kingfishers.

Gen. Alcedo. Blue Kingfishers.

XXVII. 1. *fiscere*. Common kingfisher (*alcedo ispida*).

WW. 132. 30: *rapariolus*, *fiscere*.

2. *isern*. Kingfisher; < *is*, ice + *ern*, eagle; cf. G. *eisvogel*. This word is not recognized by the OE. dictionaries as a name of the kingfisher, but it is noted by Dr. Schlutter in *Anglia* 19. 462. Newton, in the *Dict. of Birds*, says that in German the common term for kingfisher is *Eisvogel*, 'which finds its counterpart in the Anglo-Saxon *Isern* or *Isen*.'

WW. 348. 5: *alcion*, *isen*; 350. 7: *alchior* ~; *Ep.* 25: ~ *isern*; *Er.* 25: ~ *isaern*; *Cp. A.* 422: *alcion*, *isern*.

Ord. Striges. Owls.

XXVIII. 1. *ūle*. Owl. ME. *owle*, *oule*; OHG. *ūla*; G. *eule*; Icel. *ugla*; L. *ulula*: 'All probably based on an imitation of the bird's cry, and thus remotely related to howl' (*Cent. Dict.*).

WW. 260. 15, 453. 11, *ZdA.* 241. 60: *noctua*, ule: *WW.* 260. 16: *ululu* ~; *Cp.* N. 138: *noctua*, *ulula* ~; *Æ. Gl.* 307. 11: *noctua uel strix* ~; *WW.* 543. 4: (*noctua*) *uel strix*, *uel bubo* ~; 286. 10: *noctua uel strix*, *uel cauanna* ~; 131. 17: *strix uel cauanna*, *uel noctua*, *uel ulula* ~; *Cp.* C. 119: *cauanni*, *ulae*; *U.* 238: *ulula* ~; *Lev.* 11. 16: *ne ete ne ulan*; *WW.* 373. 23, 514. 13, *Hpt. Gl.* 526. 62: *cauannarum*, *ulena*; *WW.* 287. 9: *bubo*, ule.

2. **hūf, uuf.** Owl. The word occurs both in OE. and OHG. with and without the initial *h*, as OE. *hūf*, *ūf*; OHG. *hūwo*, *ūwo*.

WW. 157. 28: *sublinguium*, *huf*; 358. 36, *Cp.* B. 206: *bubo*, *uuf*; *Ep.-Er.* 142, *Er.* 161: *bubu* ~; *Ep.* 161: *bufo* ~; *Æ. Gr.* 48. 17. *note*: *hic vultur*, *ðes uf*.

Ord. Accipitres. Birds of Prey.

Sub. Ord. Pandiones. Ospreys.

Gen. Pandion. Ospreys.

XXIX. herefong. Osprey (*pandion haliaëtus*); < *here*, army + *fong*, booty.

The osprey formerly bred in England, but its numbers have diminished so rapidly that it is now threatened with extinction.

WW. 258. 8, 460. 18: *ossifragus*, *herefong*; *ZdA.* 241. 66: *osigragus*, *herhfong*.

Sub. Ord. Falcones. True Raptorial Birds.

F. Vulturidæ. Vultures.

XXX. 1. earngeāt. Vulture; < *earn*, eagle + *geāt*, goat. It is glossed *arpa* (*harpe*) = Gr, *ἄρπη*, vulture. Only two species of vulture have been known to occur in England, the griffon vulture and the egyptian vulture.

WW. 284. 4, *Ep.* 40: *arpa*, *earngeat*; *WW.* 258. 4, 351. 14: ~ *eargeat*; *Cp.* A. 759: ~ *earngeot*; *ZdA.* 239. 8: ~ *arngeat*; *WW.* 117. 24: ~ *ærengeat*; *Er.* 40: ~ *aerngeup*; *Ld.* 207: ~ *arngeus*; *Cp.* A. 862: *asapa*, *earngeat*; *WW.* 132. 19: *uultur*, *earngeap*.

2. **gīw.** Vulture. Notwithstanding the fact that *gīw* is given in OE. dictionaries as a variation of *ēow*, griffin, the two words seem to have different significations in the OE. glosses. *Ēow* is undoubtedly the griffin; it appears under the head of animals (*WW.* 118. 37, 320. 4) with the

gloss *griffus*, *fiðerfote fugel*. On the other hand *gīw* with its variations *gīu* and *gīow*, is found in the lists of birds, in company with such words as *earn*, *earnġeat*, *herefong*, etc. *Gīw* is glossed *griphus*, which is properly the L. for griffin; that it was also used as the name of a bird the following extract from Cockayne's *Shrine* is proof positive. *Griphegiis aletum similem aquilæ, maior avis, minor tamen quam vultor* [*vultur*]. Only two species of vulture are known to have existed in England, and they are rare visitants. It is possible, however, that in OE. times vultures were more common. The griffon vulture, whose total length is 40 inches, answers well to the description of *vultur* in the *Shrine*: *vultor* [*vultur*] *modico maior quam aqua* [*aquila*?]. Just what bird is meant by *griphus* is not clear. The only member of the order *accipitres* which answers the description in respect to size is the female or young of the griffon vulture.

WW. 413. 22: *griphus*, *giu*; 413. 21: *griþem*, ~; 258. 7: *griphus*, *giw*; 284. 5: ~ *giow*; ZdA. 239. 6: *iow*, . . *ipus* (*griþus*).

3. *vultor*. Vulture; < L. *vultur*; ME. *vultur*.

Bt. 25. 6: *ond se vultor sceolde forlætan ðæt he ne slat ða lifre Tyties* . . . *ðæs cyninges*.

F. Falconidæ. True Raptorial Birds.

Sub. F. Accipitrinæ. Long-legged Hawks.

Gen. *Astur*. Gos-hawks.

XXXI. *gōshafoc*. Goshawk (*astur palumbarius*); < *gōs*, goose + *hafoc*, hawk; the largest of the short-winged hawks used in falconry. ME. *goshawk*, *goshauk*; OHG. *ganshapich*; G. *gansehabicht*; Icel. *gashaukr*. The goshawk, although now very rare in England, is believed to have been formerly a common species. Its disappearance may perhaps be due largely to the cutting down of the ancient forests, in which it made its home. The derivation of the word would seem to imply that the bird was flown at geese, and this theory is supported by statements in the older works on Ornithology, such as the following from Pennant's *Brit. Zool*. 'The Goshawk was in high

esteem among falconers, and flown at cranes, geese, pheasants, and partridges.' Some think it doubtful, however, that the bird is powerful enough to attack birds of the size of the goose and crane. On this point Newton says in his *Dict. of Birds*: 'Its Eng. name has possibly been transferred to this species from one of the long-winged hawks, or true falcons, since there is no tradition of the goshawk, now so called, having been used in Europe to take geese or other large and powerful birds.'

WW. 285. 2: *accipiter*, *goshafoc*; *ZdA.* 240. 14: *ancipiter* ~.

Genus Accipiter. Sparrow-hawks.

XXXII. **spearhafoc.** Sparrow-hawk (*accipiter nisus*); one of the smaller hawks used in fowling; < *spearwa*, sparrow + *hafoc*, hawk. ME. *sparhawk*, *sperhawk*; Icel. *sparrhaukr*; Sw. *sparfhök*.

WW. 132. 26: *accipiter uel raptor*, *spearhafoc*; 285. 5: *hetum* ~; 287. 15: *ismarus alietum* ~; *ZdA.* 240. 16: *alietum* ~; *WW.* 259. 9: ~ *spearhafuc*; *Æ. Gl.* 307. note: ~ *sperhauac*; *WW.* 351. 21: *accipiter*, *spearhafuc*; *Cp. A.* 432: *alietum*, *spearhabuc*.

XXXIII. 1. **hafoc.** General term for hawk. Probably from the root **haf* of *hebban*, E. heave, in its early sense of 'take,' 'seize' (cf. *Cent. Dict.*). ME. *havek*, *havec*, *havoc*; OHG. *habuch*, *habich*; G. *habicht*; Icel. *haukr*.

Æ. Gr. 43. 15: *accipitres*, *hafuc*; *Ld.* 51: ~ *haefuc*; *WW.* 95. 12: *mid hafoce*; 95. 14: *hæfst ðu hafoc*; 95. 18: *syle me ænne hafoc*; 95. 20: *hwylcne hafac*; 95. 22: *hu afest ðu hafocas ðine*; *Beo.* 2263: *ne god hafoc geond sæl swingeð*; *Rid.* 25. 3: *hwilum gielle swa hafoc*; 41. 67: *ic mæg fromlicor fleogan ðonne pernex oððe earn, oððe hafoc æfre meahte*; *Crafts of Men* 81: *sum bið fugelbona, hafeces cræftig*; *Vesp. Ps.* 103. 17: *heafuces*; *Fates of Men* 86. *sum sceal wildne fugel wloucne atemian heafoc on honda*; *Cod. Dip.* 2. 380. 26: *twegen hafoces*; *By.* 7: *he let him ða of handon leofre fleogan hafoc*; *Rid.* 7. 8: *hafoc*; *Gn. Ver. Cot.* 17: *hafuc sceal on glofe wilde gewunian*; *Æ. Gl.* 307. 2: *accipiter*, *hafoc*.

Hafoc is often found in names of places; see *Cod. Dip.* 6. 295.

2. **hafocynn.** Hawk-kind.

Lev. 11. 13: *ne ete ge nan ðing hafoccynnes ne earncynnes*.

3. **hafocfugel.** Hawk.

Ecg. C. 38: ðeah hafocfugel abite, *etiamse accipiter ea momorderit.*

4. **heoroswealwe.** Used as an epithet of *hafoc*.

Fates of Men 86: sum sceal wildne fugel wloncne atemian heafoc on honda, oððæt seo heoroswealwe wynsum weorðeð.

5. **mūshafoc.** Lit. 'mouse-hawk'; < *mūs*, mouse + *hafoc*, hawk; probably so called because of its feeding on mice. It seems impossible to determine what species of hawk bore this name in OE. The name now belongs to the rough-legged buzzard (*archibuteo lagopus*), an irregular winter visitant to England.

WW. 285. 6: *saricaricis*, *mushafoc*; *ZdA.* 240. 17: *siracaricis*, ~; *WW.* 259. 10: *suricaricis*, *mushafuc*; *Cp.* S. 438: *scoricarius*, *mushabuc*; *Æ. Gl.* 307. note: *scuricaricus*, *mushauac*.

6. **bleripittel.** Mouse-hawk; glossed the same as *mūs-hafoc*.

WW. 132. 38: *scoricarius*, *bleripittel*; 287. 8: *soricarius*, *bleria pyttel*.

7. **hæswalwe.** Hawk. Although Sweet defines this word as sea swallow, i. e. the tern, the L. gloss *astur* (It. *astore*), properly goshawk, proves that it is a species of hawk. For an instance of *swealwe* in a compound word, meaning hawk, see *heoroswealwe*, used synonymously with *hafoc*.

Cp. A. 864: *astur*, *hæsualwe*.

Sub. F. Buteoninæ. Buzzards.

Gen. Buteo. True Buzzards.

XXXIV. tysca. Buzzard; probably common buzzard (*buteo buteo*).

WW. 195. 4, 259. 12: *bizus*, *tysca*.

Sub. F. Aquilinæ. Eagles.

XXXV. I. earn. The original name of the eagle, now chiefly poetical or dialectal. ME. *ern*, *erne*; OHG. *arn*; Icel. *örn*; also, without the formative -n: OHG. *aro*; G.

aar; Icel. *ari*; Goth. *ara*; related to Gr. *ἄρως*. At present, two species of eagle are natives of Britain, the golden eagle (*aquila chrysaëtus*) and the white-tailed eagle (*haliaëtus albicilla*), both of which were probably known to the Anglo-Saxons. In the *Battle of Brunanburh*, the eagle, described as white behind (*æftan whit*), is undoubtedly the white-tailed eagle, but the war-eagle, usually called dark-feathered (*salowigpāda*), is probably the golden eagle, known in Scotland as the black eagle.

WW. 131. 10, 258. 3, 284. 3, 351. 12, *Æ. Gl.* 307. 2, *ZdA.* 239. 7: *aquila*, earn; *Æ. Gr.* 19. 14, 243. 15: *haec aquila*, ðes earn; *Beo.* 3026: se wonna hrefn fus ofer fægum fela reordian, earne secgan; 3031: earnanæs; *Jud.* 210; ac him fleah on last earn ætes georn, urigfeðera, salowigpada, sang hildeleoð, hyrnednǵbba; *El.* 29: urigfeðera earn sang ahof laðum on laste; 111: urigfeðera earn sið beheold wælhreowra wig; *An.* 863: ða comon earnas ofer yða wylm on flyhte feðerum hremige; *Sal.* 471: blodige earnas; *Ph.* 235: he ærest bið swylce earnes brid, fæger fugeltimber; *Ph.* 238: he bið wæstmum gelic ealdum earne; *Rtd.* 25. 4: hwilum ic onhyrge ðone haswan earn, guðfugles hleoðor; 41. 67: ic mæg fromlicor fleogan, ðonne pernex oððe earn oððe hafoc æfre meahte; *Brun.* 63: ðone hasopadan earn, æftan hwit æses brucan, grædigne guðhafoc; *By.* 107: earn æses georn; *Seaf.* 24: ful oft ðæt earn bigeal urigfeðera; *Lchdm.* 1. 128. 10: se earn; 3. 14. 24: earnes mearh; 3. 168. 20: ðonne him ðynce ðæt his earn ehte, ðæt bið deað; 3. 214. 11: gif ðu gesihst earn fleon wif ðin gegripan deað getacnað; *Vesp. Hy.* 7. 20: swe swe earn ðeceð nest his and ofer briddas his geset; *Vesp. Ps.*, *Spl. Ps.* 102. 5: earn; *Cant. Ps.* 102. 5: æarn; *Th. Ps.* 102. 5: earne; *Mt.* 24. 28, *Lk.* 13. 17: beoð earnas gegaderode; *Bt.* 7. 3: swa se earn ðonne he up gewit bufan ða wolcnu; *Deut.* 32. 11: swa earn his briddas spænð to flihte and ofer hig flicerað, swa he tobrædde his feðeru; *Sal. (Pr.)* 146. 10: bið se *Pater Noster* on seolfrenes earnes onlicnisse; 146. 16: on gyldenes earnes onlicnisse; *Gosp. Nic. Bright's Reader* 133. 4: he wæs hyne asceacende eal swa earn ðonne he myd hrædum flyhte wyle forð asleon; *Æ. H.* 2. 138. 30: ða fleah sum earn ætforan him on siðe; 138. 35: la hwæt se Ælmihtiga God mæg foreaðe unc ðurh ðisne earn æt foresceawian; 140. 3: and efne se earn on ðam ofre gesæt; 140. 5: yrn to ðam earne; 140. 8: syle swa-ðeah sumne dæl ðam earne to edleane his geswincas; 430. 24: feorðe on earnes; 434. 8: and his næglas swa swa earnes clawa.

For instances of *earn* in names of places, see *Cod. Dip.* 6. 282.

2. earncynn. Eagle-kind.

Lev. 11, 13: ne ete ge nanðing hafoccyntnes ne earncynnnes.

3. **gūðfugel.** Lit. 'bird of war'; < *gūð*, war + *fugel*, bird; used as an epithet of the eagle.

Rid. 25. 5: ðone haswan earn, guðfugles hleoðor.

4. **gūðhafoc.** An epithet of the eagle; < *gūð*, war + *hafoc*, hawk.

Brun. 64: earn æftan hwit, æses brucan, grædigne guðhafoc.

Gen. Milvus. Kites.

XXXVI. 1. **cȳta.** Kite (*milvus milvus*). ME. *kite* or *kete*. Once perhaps the most familiar bird of prey in Great Britain, but now extinct in most of its former haunts. In the Middle Ages it was very abundant in the streets of London, where it fed upon offal and garbage.

WW. 131. 38: *buteo*, cyta; 196. 3: *butium*, cyta, frisca; 287. 7, 358. 35, *Cp. B.* 199: *butio* ~. 'The L. *butio* is properly a bittern, but doubtless *buteo* is meant signifying a kind of falcon or hawk' (Skeat).

2. **glida.** Kite, glede; also written glead or glead. ME. *glede*; Icel. *glēða*. < *glīdan*, to glide, referring to its gliding motion. Glede continued to be the usual Eng. name for the kite until a comparatively late period, and is not wholly obsolete. The term is sometimes applied to related hawks, such as the common buzzard and the marsh-hawk.

WW. 132. 16, 259. 11, 285. 7, 443. 17. *Æ. Gl.* 307. 2: *miluus*, glida; *Shrn.* 29: *milvus* ~; *Æ. Gr.* 243. 14: *hic miluus*, ðes glida; *Cp. M.* 201: ~ glida; *ZdA.* 240. 31: ~ glide; *Rid.* 25. 5: hwilum glidan reorde muðe gemæne; *Æ. H.* i. 586. 6: se ðe ðurh reafac gewilnað ða ðing ðe he mid his eagum wiðutan sceawað, se is glida, na culfre æt his ehðyrlum; *Æ. H.* i. 46. 16: se ðe reafac lufað, he bið glida, and na culfre; *Æ. Gr.* 19. 13: *hic miluus*, ðes glida; 28. 19: *miluus*, glida.

3. **frysca.** Kite. This word is called a bittern by Bosworth-Toller, probably because its gloss *butio* is properly the L. word for bittern. *Butio* occurs several times in OE. glosses, but always, with this single exception, in connection with *cyta*, kite. It may possibly be intended for *buteo*, a kind of hawk. The following gloss seems to identify *frysca* with *cyta*.

WW. 196. 3: *butium*, cyta, frisca; *Cp. B.* 227: *butio*, frysc.

Sub. F. Falconinæ. True Falcons.

Gen. *Falco*. Falcons.

XXXVII. *wealhhafof*. Peregrine falcon (*falco peregrinus*; < *wealh*, foreigner + *hafof*, hawk, i. e. the foreign or Welsh hawk; cf. OHG. *waluchapuh*. 'In the A.S. period the favorite hawk for falconry was obtained from Wales' (*WW*. 417). The falcon, on account of its bold spirit and great strength, has always been considered the best bird for falconry, a sport that was very popular among our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. The exact date of the introduction of falconry into England is not known, but about the year 750 Winifred or Boniface, then archbishop of Mons, sent Æthelbald, king of Kent, a hawk and two falcons; and Hedilbert, king of the Mercians, requested the same Winifred to send him two falcons, which had been trained to kill cranes (cf. Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poet.* 2. 40. note).

WW. 132. 36: *falco uel capus*, *wealhhafof*; *Æ. Gl.* 307. 11: *falco uel capun* ~; *WW*. 406. 20, 514. 12: *falconum*, *wealhhafece*; 259. 8, 417. 10: *herodius*, *wealhhafof*; *ZdA.* 240. 15: ~ *wealhhafof*; *Cp. H.* 83: ~ *walchhabuc*; *F.* 10: *falc*, *walhhabuc*; *Ep.* 497: *horodius*, *uualh[h]ebuc*; *Er.* 497: ~ *uualhhaebuc*; *Ld.* 50: *horodion*, *ualchefuc*; *Shrn.* 29: *erodionem* [ἐροδιόν] *ualuchæbuc*; *Spl. Ps.* 103. 19: *wealhhafofes* *hus lateow is heora*, *herodii domus dux est eorum*; *Nar.* 16. 13: *ða fugelas nocticoraces hatton wæron in wealhhafofes gelicnisse* (*vulturibus similes*).

The falcon forms the theme of one of Cynewulf's *Riddles* (78), which appears in Grein's *Bibliothek* as the 80th:

Ic eom æðelinges eaxlgestealla,
 fyrdrinces gefara, frean minum leof,
 cyninges geselda. Cwen mec hwilum
 hwitloccedu hond on legeð,
 eorles dohter, ðeah hio æðelu sy.
 Hæbbe me on bosme, ðæt on bearwe geweoð.
 Hwilum ic on wloncum wicge ride
 herges on ende; heard is min tunge.
 Oft ic woðboran wordleana sum
 agyfe æfter giedde. Good is min wise
 and ic sylfa salo. Saga, hwæt ic hatte!

Ord. *Pelecaniformes*. Pelican-like Birds.

Sub. Ord. *Pelecani*. Pelicans.

XXXVIII. 1. **pellican**. Pelican; < L. *pelicanus*, < Gr. *πελέκανος*; ME. *pelican*, *pelycan*; F. *pelican*; It. *pellicano*; D. *pelikaan*. The pelican does not now exist in England. The following is taken from the *Dict. of Birds*: 'Two specimens of the humerus of as many Pelicans have been found in the English fens (*Ibis*. 1868), thus proving the former existence of the bird in England at no very distant period, and one of them being that of a young example points to its having been bred in this country. It is possible from their large size that they belonged to *Pelecanus Crispus*.'

Th. *Ps.* 101. 5: ic geworden eom pellicane gelic se on westene wunað.

2. **stāngella**. Pelican; < *stān*, stone + *gellan*, to yell; lit. a 'stone-yeller.' In *Rid.* 25, *gellan* is used of the cry of a hawk.

WW. 287. 10: *pellicanus*, *stangella* and *wanfota*; Spl. *Ps.* 101. 7: gelic geworden ic eom ðam stangillan westene, *similis factus sum pellicano solitudinis*.

3. **wanfōta**. Pelican; < *wan*, lacking + *fōt*, foot. Bosworth-Toller suggests it is derived from *wann*, dark + *fōt*, i. e. dark-footed.

WW. 287. 10: *pellicanus*, *stangella* and *wanfota*.

4. **dūfedoppa**. Probably a pelican, because it is glossed by the L. *pellicanus*, pelican, although it is given in the *Cent. Dict.* as a general term for diving bird. < *dūfan*, to dive + *dopettan*, to dip. It is preserved in Mod.E. *didapper*, *divedappa*, *divedopper*; the *dūfe* appears in Mod.E. *dove*, and *doppa* in Mod.E. *doppe*, a dabchick. ME. *dy-doppar*.

Lamb. Ps. 101. 7: gelic geworden ic eom nihthraefne oððe dufedoppa westennes, *similis factus sum pellicano solitudinis*.

5. **dumle**. Pelican. Given in Lye's *Dict.* with the gloss *onocratallus*. It appears in the compound *raradumle*, bittern.

Sub. Ord. *Phalacrocoraces*. Cormorants.*Gen. Phalacrocorax*. Cormorants and Shags.XXXIX. *scræb*. Cormorant. Cf. Icel. *skarfr*, properly the green cormorant; Shet. *scarf*; Scot. *scart*; G. *sharbe*.*Cp.* M. 199: *merga*, *scræb*; *Shrn.* 29. 19: *ibinem* ['Iβw], i. e. *screb*.Sub. Ord. *Sulæ*. Gannets.*Gen. Dysporus*. True Gannets.XL. *ganot*. Gannet (*dysporus bassanus*); also used as a general term for sea-fowl, as *ganotes bæð*, the sea-fowl's bath (sea). In ME. the word is found only in the contracted form, *gant*, *gante*. OHG. *ganazza*. < *gan*, seen in *gander* and *goose* (G. *gans*) + suffix, *-ot*, *-et*.*WW.* 259. 1, 284. 9, 404. 24, *ZdA.* 240. 24: *fulix*, *ganot*; *Bl. Gl.*: *fulice*, *ganotes*; *Cp.* F. 382: *funix*, *gonot* uel *doppaenid*; *Ep.-Er.* 419: *fulix*, *ganot* uel *dopaenid*; *Prud. Gl.* 398: *cygnus*, *ganet*; *Beo.* 1861, *Run.* 75: *ganotes bæð*; *Chron.* 975: and ða wearð eac adræfed deormod hæleð Oslac of earde ofer yða gewearc ofer *ganotes bæð*; *Seaf.* 20: dyde ic me to gomene *ganetes hleoðor*; *Th. Ps.* 104. 35: *fuglas comon of garsecge, ganetes fleogan*.Ord. *Anseriformes*. Geese, Swans, Ducks.F. *Anatidæ*. Sub. F. *Anserinæ*. Geese.XLI. 1. *gōs*. Goose. ME. *goos*, *gos*; OHG. *gans*; G. *gans*; Icel. *gās*; L. *anser*; Gr. *χῆν*.*WW.* 131. 21, *ZdA.* 240. 11, *Æ. Gr.* 25. 6, *Æ. Gl.* 307. 8: *auca*, *gos*; Ine's *Laws* 70: *gees*; *Cod. Dip.* 1. 297. 2, 1. 299. 21: x *gæas*; *WW.* 284. 6: *ossigra* ~; 349. 30: *anser* ~; *Cp.* A. 627, *Ep.-Er.* 117: ~ *goos*; *Er.* 1103: *anser*, *auca*, *gos*; *Lchdm.* 3. 176. 6: *gyf man mete ðæt he fela gosa hæbbe, god ðæt bið*; 2. 196. 22: *gose fiðru*; *Rid.* 25. 3: *hwilum græde swa gos*.For *gōs* in local names, see *Cod. Dip.* 6. 291.2. *gōsfugol*. Goose.*Cod. Dip.* 1. 312. 9: *sex gوسفuglas*.3. *gandra*, *ganra*. Gander. ME. *gandre*; the same word, but with different suffix, as MHG. *ganzer*; G. *ganser*.*Æ. Gr.* 43. 14, *Æ. Gl.* 307. 8: *anser*, *gandra*; *WW.* 131. 23: ~ *ganra*; 284. 12: ~ uel *ganra*, *hwitgos*; *Cod. Dip.* 5. 166. 6: on *gandra dune*; *Lchdm.* 3. 145. 24: *ganran*.

4. *hwitgōs*. White goose.

WW. 259. 2: *canta*, *hwitegos*; 351. 16; *anser* ~; *ZdA*. 240. 14: ~ *hwit-gos*; *WW*. 284. 12: ~ *uel ganra*, *hwit gos*. 'The words *uel ganra* are added in another hand.'

5. *græggōs*. Gray goose, wild goose.

Er. 1104: *anser silvatica*, *gregos*; *WW*. 259. 3: *canta*, *græggos*; 284. 13: *ganta uel auca* ~; *ZdA*. 240. 13: *ganta* ~; *Æ. Gl.* 307. *note*: *canta*, *grei gos*; *WW*. 415. 31: *gans*, *gregegos*.

6. *wildegōs*. Wild goose.

WW. 413. 6: *gente*, *wildegos*; *Cp. G.* 53, 68: ~ *wildegos*; *C.* 341: *cente* ~; *WW*. 364. 1: ~ *wildegos*.

Riddle 11 is usually interpreted as the sea-furrow, but Brooke believes that it describes the barnacle goose (*branta leucopsis*):

Neb wæs min on nearwe and ic neoðan wætre
 flode underflowen, firgenstreamum
 swiðe besuncen, and on sunde awox
 ufan yðum ðeaht, anum getenge
 liðendum wuda lice mine,
 hæfde feorh cwico, ða ic of fæðmum cwom.
 brimes and beames on blacum hrægle:
 sume wæron hwhite hyrste mine,
 ða mec lifgende lyft upp ahof
 wind of wæge, siððan wide bæp
 ofer seolhbaðo. Saga, hwæt ic hatte!

Sub. F. *Cygninæ*. Swans.

Gen. Cygnus. True Swans.

XLII. 1. *swan*. Swan; doubtfully derived from the root of *L. sonare*, to sound. *ME.* *swan*, *swon*; *OHG.* *swan*, *swana*; *G.* *schwan*; *Icel.* *swanr*, used only in a poetical sense. At present three species of swans are found in England. The most common species, the whistling or wild swan (*cygnus musicus*), was known to the Anglo-Saxons, as its peculiar song is described in *Riddle* 8. The mute swan (*cygnus olor*) is said to have been introduced into England by Richard I. towards the end of the 12th cent. It now exists as a semi-domesticated species.

WW. 131. 13, 459. 22, *ZdA.* 239. 9: *olor*, swan; 131. 12: *herodius* ~; 417. 16: *holor* ~; 287. 4: *diomedea uel herodioe* ~; *Lchdm.* 2. 196. 20: swan; *Cp.* H. 134: *holor*, suan; *Ep.-Er.* 700: *olor*, suan; *WW.* 294. 4, 459. 22: ~ swon; 349. 16: *aluor*, swon oððe ilfatu; *Shrn.* 29: *cicnum*, suon; *Beo.* 200: swan-rade; *Ph.* 137: swanes feðre; *WW.* 284. 14: *olor*, swann; *Æ. Hex.* 8. 13: sume beoð langsweorde, swa-swa swanas and ielfetan, ðæt hie aræcean him mægen mēte be ðæm grunde.

For instances of *swan* in local names, see *Cod. Dip.* 6. 339.

2. ilfetu. Swan. Cf. Icel. *álft*, swan.

WW. 349. 16: *aluor*, swon, oððe ilfatu; 459. 22: *olor*, swan, ilfetu, swon; 131. 8, *cignus*, ylfete; 318. 12: *olor uel cignus*, ylfette; *Ep.* 718: *olor, cignus*, ælbitu; *ZdA.* 240. 10: *cicnum*, æluetu; *Seaf.* 19: hwilum ylfete song; *Æ. Hex.* 8. 12: sume beoð langsweorde, swa-swa swanas and ielfetan; *Ep.* 718: *olor* gr(a)ece, latine *cignus*, ębitu.

Riddle 8 describes the whistling swan (*cygnus musicus*):

Hrægl min swigað, ðonne ic hrusan trede
oððe ða wic buge oððe wado drefe.
Hwylum mec ahebbað ofer hæleða byht
hyrste mine and ðeos hea lyft
and mec ðonne wide wolcna strengu
ofer folc byreð: frætwe mine
swogað hlude and swinsiað
torhte singað, ðonne ic getenge ne beom
flode and foldan ferende gæst.

Sub. F. *Anatinæ*. True Ducks.

XLIII. 1. *ened*. Duck and drake. ME. *ened*, *ende*; OHG. *anut*, *anit*; G. *ente*; L. *anas*. *Ened* was the common name for duck in OE., *dūce* being found only once. Bones of the common wild duck (*anas boschas*) have been found in Eng. peat bogs.

WW. 131. 24: *anas*, *ened*; 258. 9: *anatis* ~; 258. 10, 318. 9, 349. 24, *Æ. Gr.* 25. 6: *aneta* ~; 258. 11, 434. 22: *larax* ~; *Cp.* A. 569: *aneta*, *enid*; *Ep.* 17: ~ *aenid*; *Er.* 17: ~ *aenit*; *ZdA.* 240. 21, *WW.* 284. 10: ~ *æned*; *ZdA.* 240. 22, *WW.* 284. 11: *uel anax*, *æned*; *Lchdm.* 2. 196. 20: *æned*; *Cod. Dip.* 1. 258. 5: oð *enede* mere; 5. 216. 35: to *enedforda*.

2. *dūce*. Duck; found only in genitive; lit. 'a ducker,' < **ducan*, to duck. In ME. there are three types: *dukke*, *duk*, corresponding to Mod.E. duck; *dōke*, *dook*; *douke*, *dowke*.

Cod. Dip. 3. 18. 16, 17: andlang Osrices pulle ðæt hit cymð on ducan seaðe; of ducan seaðe ðæt hit cymð on Rischale; 3. 399. 18: ondlang Osrices pulle, and swa ðæt hit cymð on ducan seaðe; of ducan seaðe ðæt hit cymð on Rischale.

Ord. Ardeiformes. Herons, Storks and Ibises.

Sub. Ord. Ardeæ. Herons.

F. Arderidæ. True Herons.

Gen. Ardea. Grey Herons.

XLIV. hrāgra. Common heron (*ardea cinerea*); probably of imitative origin. MHG. *reiger*; G. *reiher*; Icel. *hegri*. Bones of the common heron are frequently found in East Anglian bogs. This bird is a favorite quarry of the falcon, and when falconry was at its height, heronries were protected by law in England and other European countries. *

WW. 131. 14, 287. 3, 351. 25, 356. 30: *ardea*, hragra; *Æ. Gl.* 307. 3: ~ hrahra; *ZdA.* 240. 30: ~ rahgre; *Cp. A.* 729: *ardia et die perdulum*, hragra; *Ep.-Er.* 42. *ardea et dieperdulum* ~; *Ld.* 214: *die perdulum* ~; *Shrn.* 29. 18: *larum* ~.

Gen. *Nycticorax*. Night-Herons.

XLV. 1. nihthræfn. Lit. 'night-raven'; the common night-heron (*nycticorax nycticorax*). ME. *nyghteraven*; OHG. *nahthraban*; G. *nachtrabe*; Icel. *nätthrafn*.

This word has been variously interpreted as owl, night-jar and night-heron, but the weight of evidence seems to favor the last theory. *Nihthræfn* is usually glossed *nicticorax*, a word which presents some difficulties. In the 15th cent. glossaries it glosses nyghtcraw (night-crow) which is identical with the night-raven, according to the *Cent. Dict.* Glanvil in his *De Propriet. Rerum* p. 430, says: 'The nighte crowe hyghte *Nicticorax* and hath that name for he louith the nyghte and fleeth and seeketh hys meete by nyghte.' The *Cent. Dict.* identifies both the night-raven and night-crow with the night-heron, and adds: 'The common European bird to which the name night-heron (and also night-raven) was originally applied is *ardea nycticorax* of the older writers' [identical with *nycticorax nycticorax* above].

WW. 287. 2: *nocticorax*, hræfn; 261. 12: ~ nihtrefn; 453. 12: ~ niht-hremn; *ZdA.* 240. 35: ~ nihtræm; *WW.* 132. 3: *nicticorax*, nihtremn; *Er.* 674: ~ necthraebn; *Ep.* 674: *nycticorax*, naechthraebn; *Cp.* N. 145: *noctua*, naechthraefn; *Ld.* 204: ~ nechtrefn; *Ep.* 673: ~ naechthraebn, *ali dicunt* nectigalæ; *Er.* 673: ~ necthraebn, naethegelæ; *Cant. Ps.* 101. 7: *nocticorax*, nihtrefn; *Vesp. Ps.* 101. 7: næhtrefn; *Th. Ps.* 101. 5: nihtrefne; *Spl. Ps.* 101. 7: nihtrefen; *Shrn.* 29: *noctuum*, necstrepin, standing for necctrefin = nihtrefn, on the authority of Dr. Schlutter.

2. *nihtthrōc*. Lit. 'night-rook'; < *niht* + *hrōc*; used in the same connection as *nihtthræfn*.

Lamb Ps. 101. 7: *nycticorax*, nihtroc.

Gen. Botarus. Bitterns.

XLVI. 1. *rāredumle*. Bittern (*botarus stellaris*); < *rār-ian*, roar + *dumle*, pelican. *G. rohrdommel*. Long ago the bittern ceased to breed in England, but before the reclamation of the bogs and fens, it was a very common bird, and was regarded as a great delicacy for the table. It makes a bellowing or booming sound that was once commonly believed to be produced by the bird thrusting its beak and head beneath the water. This is described in Thomson's *Seasons*.

'The bittern knows his time, with bill submerged,
To shake the sounding marsh.'

This peculiar booming sound of the bittern offers a possible explanation of the following reference: *Shrn.* 29. 6: *raredumlæ*, *onocratalum*, *avis quæ sonitum facit in aqua*. In 1544 Turner gave the name of *miredromble* to the bittern, the first part *mire* meaning a bog.

WW. 195. 27: *buban*, *raredumle*; 260. 1, 460. 19: *onocratarum* ~; 285. 10: *onagratus*, *raredumbla*; *ZdA.* 241. 20: *origratus*, *radumbel*.

2. *felofof*. Bittern. This word, variously glossed by *onocratalus*, *porphyrio*, and *torax* (for *thorax*, breast) is evidently a water-fowl. I have called it a bittern on the strength of a reference in Cockayne's *Shrine*, which places it in the same gloss with *raredumlae*, bittern. There also appears in the *Shrine* the following reference to *porphyrio*, properly the sultana-hen: *Porphirionem non fit in Britannia*.

Felofof is wrongly called fieldfare by Sweet, Hall and Newton in the *Dict. of Birds*. *Feldefare*, appearing as *feldeware*, is the OE. word for fieldfare. The derivation of *felofof* is uncertain, although Newton says it = fallow-farer, < *fealo*, fallow + *faran*, to fare.

Shrn. 29: *onocratalum*, *raredumlae vel felofof*; *WW.* 287. 2: *torax*, *feolufor*; 469. 22: *porfyrio*, *fealfor*; *Ep.* 807: ~ *feolofof*; *Er.* 807: *porfrio*, *felusor*; *WW.* 259. 5: *porphyrio*, *fealuor*; *Cp.* O. 175; *onocratallus*, *felufer*; *Cp.* P. 517: *porfyrio* ~; T. 215: *torax*, *felofofearð*; *Ep.* 1027: ~ *felofoearth*; *Er.* 1027: ~ *felufrech*.

Sub. Ord. Ciconii. Storks.

Gen. *Ciconia*. True Storks.

XLVII. *storc*. Stork; no doubt the common white stork of Europe (*ciconia ciconia*), which is a frequent visitor to England. Only about thirteen records exist of the presence of the black stork on the island. Giraldus Cambrensis, who visited Ireland in 1185, says, in his *Topographia Hibernica*, that 'Storks (*ciconiæ*) are very rare throughout the whole island, and they are black (*illæ nigræ*).' From this one might infer that the black stork was not unknown in England at that time. ME. *stork*; Icel. *storki*; OHG. *stork*; G. *storch*.

WW. 131. 25, 259. 13, 285. 3, 364. 13, *Cp.* C. 405, *Er.* 259, *ZdA.* 240. 19, *Æ.* *Gr.* 25. 6, *Æ.* *Gl.* 307. 4: *ciconia*, *storc*; *Ld.* 206: ~ *storch*; *Æ.* *H.* 1. 404. 25, *Jer.* 8. 7: *storc* and *swalewe heoldon ðone timan heora tocymes*.

Ord. Gruiformes. Crane-like Birds.

Sub. Ord. Grues. True Cranes.

XLVIII. 1. *cran*. Crane. The name belonged originally to the common crane (*grus grus*), which, until the seventeenth century, bred abundantly in the fen countries of Great Britain, and was greatly prized as food. Now it is an 'accidental visitor.

WW. 132. 21, 259. 14, 285. 9, 413. 32, *Æ.* *Gl.* 307. 3, *Æ.* *Gr.* 14. 3: *grus*, *cran*; *ZdA.* 240. 18: *crus*, *cran*.

For instances of *cran* in local names, see *Cod. Dip.* 6. 274.

2. **cranoc.** Crane. Gr. γέπavos; OHG. *cranuh*; G. *kranich*; Icel. *trani* (for *krani*).

Cp. G. 164: *grauis*, cornuc; G. 162: *grus*, *gruis*, cornoch.

Ord. Charadriiformes. Bustards and Plovers.

Sub. Ord. Charadrii. Waders.

F. Charadriidæ. Plovers and Snipes.

Sub. F. Charadriinæ. True Plovers.

XLIX. **hulfestre.** Plover.

WW. 132. 12: *pluvialis*, *hulfestre*; 287. 14: *cuiipella*, *hulfeſtran*.

Gen. *Vanellus*. *Lapwings*.

L. **læpewince.** Lapwing (*vanellus vanellus*); < *hlēapan*, to run + *wince*: the second part of the word is literally a winker, but we must assign to the verb wink its original sense which is preserved in G. *wanken*, to totter (cf. Skeat's *Dict.*). Hence the word really means 'one who turns about in running,' apparently referring to the bird's irregular, twitching mode of flight. ME. *lapwing*; Gower, *lappewinke*.

WW. 260. 2, 367. 29: *cucu*, *hleapewince*; 285. 11, ZdA. 240. 26: *cucurata* ~; Cp. C. 951: *cucuzata*, *lepuuince*; Er. 264: ~ *læpæuincæ*; Ld. 210. ~ *læpiumcē*; Æ. Gl. note: *cucu*, *lapawinca*.

Sub. F. Scolopacinae. Snipes.

Gen. *Scolopax*. *Woodcocks*.

LI. I. **wuducocc.** Woodcock (*scolopax rusticula*); < *wudu*, wood + *cocc*, cock. ME. *wodekok*.

WW. 258. 5: *acega*, *wuducocc*; ZdA. 240. 28: ~ *wudecocc*; WW. 132. 20: *acegia*, *snite uel wudecocc*.

2. **wuduhona.** Woodcock; < *wudu*, wood + *hana*, cock.

Cp. P. 183: *pantigatum*, *uuduhona*.

3. **holthana.** Woodcock; < *holt*, wood + *hana*, cock.

WW. 344. 30, Ep. 41: *acega*, *holthana*; Cp. A. 125: ~ *holthona*; Er. 41: *accega*, *holtana*.

4. **wudusnīte**. Woodcock; < *wudu*, wood + *snīte*, snipe. Sweet calls this bird the woodcock, and the derivation seems to bear it out. The woodcock is a bird of the woodland, while the snipe frequents the marshes and fens.

WW. 363. 27: *cardiolus*, wudusnite; *Cp.* C. 258: ~ uudusnite.

Gen. Gallinago. True Snipes.

LII. 1. **snīte**. Snipe. ME. *snite*, *snyte*; perhaps allied to snort, probably having reference to the bird's long bill.

WW. 285. 12, 344. 38, *Cp.* C. 138: *acegia*, snite; *WW.* 132. 20: *aceta*, snite *uel* wudecocc.

2. **hæferblæte**. Snipe. This word does not appear in ME. but is preserved in Mod.E. as hammer-bleat and heather-bleat, a snipe. In the dictionaries it is variously termed sea gull, bittern, and hawk. Once it appears as *hæfenblæte* ('haven-screamer,' gull) but this is probably for *hæferblæte*, the usual form; < *hæfer*, a he-goat (L. *capra*) + *blætan*, to bleat, lit. a 'goat-bleater.' This seems to describe accurately the male snipe, whose love song resembles the bleating of a goat. Hence in many languages the snipe is known by names signifying 'flying goat,' 'heaven's ram,' as in Scotland the 'heather-bleater.' Cf. *Dict. of Birds*.

WW. 260. 3, 358. 7: *bicoca*, hæferblæte; 116. 41: ~ hæferblæte *uel* pur; 361. 17: *bugium*, hæferblæte; 131. 29: ~ hæfenblæte; 194. 17: *bicoca*, hæferblæta; *Cp.* B. 96: ~ hæbreblete; *Ep.* 124: ~ hraebrebletae; *Er.* 124: ~ hebrebletae; *Æ. Gl.* 307. note: *bicoca*, hæuerbleta.

Gen. Pelidna. Dunlins.

LIII. **pūr**. Dunlin (*pelidna alpina*); also called purr or purre. The dunlin like the snipe and most of his allies, exercises himself in peculiar flights and makes a peculiar whistling sound. The resemblance of the dunlin to the snipe, both in appearance and habits, would seem to explain the following reference.

WW. 116. 41: *bicoca*, hæferblæte *uel* pur; 285. 10: *onagratulus*, raradumla ðæt is pur.

Ord. Lariformes. Gulls.

F. Laridæ. Gulls and Terns.

Sub. F. Sterninæ. Terns.

LIV. *stearn*. This word has often been confounded with the OE. *stær* and *stærn*, starling, but its occurrence in the *Seafarer* and the gloss *gavia*, gull (Er. 1116), prove that it is a water bird. Grein interprets it as sea-swallow, another name of the tern, and Sweet in his *A. S. Reader* also calls it a tern. It seems very probable that the Mod. E. starn and stern, used in England for the tern, are from the OE. *stearn*. The following quotation from the *Dict. of Birds* is suggestive: 'Starn was used in Norfolk in the middle of this century for the bird known by the book name of black tern, thus confirming Turner, who, in 1544, described that species as '*nostrati lingua sterna appellata*.' In at least one instance the word has been confounded with one of the old forms of the modern starling. To Turner's name we owe the introduction by Linnæus of *Sterna* into scientific nomenclature. '*Ikstern*' is another Dutch form of the word.' Dr. Schlutter (*Anglia* 19. 461.) identifies *stearn* with *isern*, but the words are in no case glossed the same. The meaning of the L. *beacita* is uncertain.

WW. 358. 1, 260. 12, *Cp.* B. 61: *beacita*, *stearn*; *WW.* 131. 11: *beacita uel sturnus* ~; *Cp.* F. 163: *fida* ~; *ZdA.* 240. 29; *beatita* ~; *WW.* 286. 7: *beatita*, *tearn*; *Ep.* 125: *beacita*, *stearno*; *Er.* 125: *biacita*, *stærn*; *Er.* 1116: *gavia*, *avis qui dicitur*, *sterna sax*; *Seaf.* 23: *ðær him stearn oncwæð isigfeðera*.

Sub. F. Larinæ. Gulls.

LV. *mæw*. Mew or sea-gull. The word *mæw* was perhaps originally imitative of the mew or cry of the bird. In the 15th cent. glosses the word *semeuwe* appears for the first time. ME. *mewe*; OHG. *mēh*; G. *möwe*; Icel. *mār*.

WW. 131. 30: *alcido uel alcion*, *mæw*; 356. 27: *alcido* ~; *Æ.* Gl. 307. 5, *ZdA.* 240. 25, *Æ.* Gr. 37. 7: *alcido* ~; *Cp.* A. 478: *alcido*, *meau*; G. 29: *gabea* ~; L. 50: *larus* ~; *Ep.* 610: *laris*, *men*; *Er.* 610: ~ *meu*; *Shrn* 29. 2: *larum*, *meu uel meg*; *An.* 371: *se græga mæw*; *Seaf.* 22: *mæw singende fore medodrince*; *Rid.* 25. 6: *hwilum mæwes song*; *Husb. Mes.* 25: *ongin mere secan*, *mæwes eðel*.

Ord. Ralliformes. Rails.

F. Rallidæ. Rails and Water-Hens.

Sub. F. Rallinæ. Rails.

Gen. *Crex*. Land-Rails.

LVI. *secgscara*. Corn-crake or land-rail (*crex crex*).
Cf. Icel. *skári*, sea-mew.

WW. 287. 11 : *ortigometra*, *secgscara*.

Hall calls *secgscara* a quail, but wrongly I believe. *Coturnix* is the usual L. word for quail, while *ortygometra* (*ὄρτυξ + μητήρ*) is properly 'quail mother,' a bird that leads the quails in their migrations across the sea, i. e. the land-rail or corn-crake. Moreover the first part of the OE. word, *secg* (sedge), would seem to suggest the fondness of the land-rail for the reeds of the fens and marshes.

Sub. F. Fulicinæ. Coots.

LVII. 1. *dopenid*. Common coot (*fulica atra*); < stem of *dopettan*, to dip + *enid*, duck: lit. 'dipping duck.'

WW. 132. 18: *fulica*, *dopenid*; Cp. F. 382: *funix*, gonot uel *doppa enid*; Ep.-Er. 419: *fulix*, ganot uel *dopaenid*; Cp. F. 397: *fulice gen(us) avis marinae*.

2. *ūphēbbe*. Coot; < *ūpāhebban*, to lift up, 'tail-lifter.' Found only in genitive.

Th. Ps. 103. 17: *fulicae domus*, *uphebban hus*.

LVIII. 1. *dopfugel*. Lit. 'dipping fowl'; < *dopettan*, to dip + *fugel*, fowl. Wülker says, 'the moorhen—still called in Dutch *doopvogel*,' but it seems to have been used as a general term for diving fowl. It is glossed *mergulus*, which is the didapper or little grebe in the 15th cent. glosses.

Shrn. 29: *mergulum*, *niger avis*, *mergit sub aquam pisces quærere*, i. e. *dopfugel*. The moorhen would hardly be described as a black bird (*niger avis*). WW. 258. 14, ZdA. 240. 23: *mergus*, *dopfugel*; WW. 284. 8: *mergulus* ~.

2. *fugeldoppe*. Diving fowl.

WW. 131. 20: *mergulus*, *fugeldoppe*.

3. scealfor. Diving fowl.

WW. 258. 13: *mergulus*, scealfor; 287. 5: *turdella* ~; 287. 6, 518. 10: *mergula* ~; 444. 21: *mergulis* ~; 131. 19: *mergus*, scealfr; *Æ. Gl.* 307. 6: *mergus uel mergulus*, scealfra; *Cp. M.* 160: *mergulus*, scalfur; *Ep.-Er.* 647: ~ scalfur; *Hpt. Gl.* 418. 70: Ða geseah he swimman scealfran on flode, and gelome doppelan adune to grunde, ehtende ðearle ðæra ea fixa. Ða het Martinus Ða wædleasan fugelas Ðæs fixnoðes geswican, and to westene siðian; and Ða scealfran gewiton aweg to holte hom; *Æ. H.* 2. 516. 6-12: Ða geseah he symman scealfran on flode, and gelome doppelan adune to grunde, ehtende ðearle ðære ea fixa. Ða cwæð se halga wer to his geferan. 'Ðas fugelas habbað feonda gelicnysse, ðe gehwilce menn unwære beswicað, and grædelice gripað to grimre helle.' Ða het Martinus Ða mæðleasan fugelas Ðæs fixnoðes geswican, and to westene siðian; and Ða scealfran gewiton aweg to holte.

Ord. Columbiformes. Pigeons.

LIX. culfre. The general term for dove; preserved in Mod.E. culver, the name of the wood-pigeon in the south and east of England. ME. *culver*, *colfre*, *culfre*.

WW. 260. 6, 286. 1, 367. 30, *Æ. Gl.* 307. 4, *ZdA.* 240. 36, *Æ. Gr.* 25. 6: *columba*, culfre; *WW.* 131. 30: ~ culfer; 360. 6: *bariona*, culfran sunu; *Lchdm.* 1. 170. 12: culfron; 2. 196. 21, 246. 1: culfrena briddas; 2. 209. 13: culfran scearne; 3. 200. 18: culfran gesið sume unrotnysse getacnað; *Past. Care* 237. 21: beo ge . . . sua bilwite sua culfran; 237. 22, 23: ðære culfran biliwitnessse; *Æ. St.* 1. 54. 73: and an scinende culfre scæt of ðam fyre; 1. 58. 127: anre culfran anlicnysse; 1. 58. 130: culfran; *Bl. H.* 135. 1: se Drihtnes Gast ofer hiene astige on culfran onlicnesse; 157. 10: aris ðu . . . min culfre; 23. 27: ah twegen culfran briddas him geniht-sumedan; *Gen.* 1451: haswe culfran; 1464: Ða wæs culufre eft of cofan sended ymb wucan; 1477: Ða gyt se eadega wer ymb wucan ðridan wilde culuftran ane sende; *Gen.* 8. 8, 10, 12: culfran; *Th. Ps.* 67. 13, *Vesp. Ps.*, *Cant. Ps.*, *Spl. Ps.* 67. 14: culfran; *Th. Ps.*, *Spl. Ps.* 54. 6, *Vesp. Ps.* 54. 7: culfran; *Cant. Ps.* 54. 7: culfre; *Mt.* 3. 16: culfran; *Lind. Mt.* 3. 16: culfre; *Mt.* 10. 16: culfran; *Lind. Mt.* 10. 16: culfre; *Mt.* 16. 17: culfran bearn; *Mk.* 1. 10: culfran; *Lind. Mk.* 1. 10: culfre; *Lk.* 2. 24: twa turtlan, oððe twegen culfran-briddas; *Lind. Lk.* 2. 24: culfras birdas; *Jn.* 1. 32: culfran; *Lind. Jn.* 1. 32: culfrę; *Lev.* 1. 14: culfran briddas; culfranmere occurs in *Cod. Dip.* 3. 570; *Vesp. Hy.* 3. 11: ic smegu swe swe culfre; *Lev.* 5. 7: twegen culfran briddas; 5. 11: culfran; *Gen.* 15. 9: geoffra me to lace . . . sume turtlan and sume culfran; *Æ. H.* 1. 104. 21: Ða Ða se Halga Gast, on culfran hiwe, uppon him gereste; 140. 2: ane culfran; 140. 4, 15: twegen culfran-briddas; 142. 7: culfran sind swiðe unsceaððige fugelas; 320. 1: on anre culfran anlicnysse; 320. 2: on culfran hiwe; 320. 12, 31: on culfran anlicnysse; 322. 6: on culfran; 368. 3: eadig eart ðu, culfran sunu; 368. 4: on culfran anlicnysse; 368. 5: nu gecigde se Hælend Petrum culfran bearn; 406. 18, 20: culfran; 412. 10: se

lareow bið culfran cypa; 444. 10: ic geseah ða wlitegan swilce culfran astigende ofer streamlicum riðum, and unascegendlic bræð stemde of hire gyrilum; 584. 28: hwæt sind ðas ðe her fleogað swa swa wolcnu, and swa swa culfran to heora ehðyrlum; 584. 32: se witega . . . gecigde hi culfran, and fleogende wolcnu; 584. 34: culfre is bilewite nýten; 586. 1: soðlice ða halgan apostolas wæron swilce culfran æt heora eh-ðyrlum; 586. 6: se is glida, na culfre æt his eh-ðyrlum; *Æ. H.* 2. 40. 3: and Godes Gast com on anre culfran hiwe; 42. 34: ða ða he wæs gesewen on anre culfran anlicnysse; 44. 16: on culfran gelicnysse; 44. 19: ac he com ofer Criste on culfran hiwe; 44. 24: we rædað on bocum be ðære culfran gecynde; 44. 34: on culfran; 46. 1: ðæt he hæbbe bilewitnysse ðære culfran; 46. 3, 4: swa swa seo culfre is buton geallan, and ne begange nan reafiac, ne nanes mannes ne ehte, ðe ma ðe seo culfre deð; 46. 14: næfð he na culfran ðeawas, ac hæfð ðæs blacan hremmes; 46. 16: se ðe reafiac lufað, he bið glida, and na culfre; 46. 18: ne deð seo culfre na swa, ne leofað heo be nanum deaðe; 46. 19: be ðære culfran gecynde; 46. 20: uton habban . . . ðære culfran unsceaððignysse; 184. 17: sawle bædan to heofenan, on anre culfran hiwe; 210. 32: culfran we offriað; *Grein's Bibl. A.S. Prosa* 3. 130. 472: ðonne sceolde culfre fleogan of ðære gyrde foreweardre up oð ðone heofon; 3. 131. 506: ðær of sona fleah culfre; *Sal. (Pr.)* 186. 29: ic ðe secge, culfre is selust, heo getacnað ðone Haligan Gast; *Shrn.* 54. 14: on culfran hiwe.

F. Columbidae. True Pigeons.

Gen. Columba. Wood-pigeons.

LX. 1. cūscote. Wood-pigeon, ring-dove (*columba palumbus*); still called cushat or cowshot in the northern dialects and in Scotland. The word has no cognates in the other Teutonic languages, and its etymology is obscure. The element *scote*, *scute*, is apparently a derivative of *sceotan*, to shoot, and may mean a shooter, or darter. (Cf. *N. E. Dict.*) ME. *cowscot*, *couscot*.

WW. 286. 2: *palumba*, cuscote uel wuduculfre; *ZdA.* 240. 40: ~ cuscote; *Cp. P.* 136: *palumbes* ~; *WW.* 260. 7: *puðumbra*, cusceote; *Ep.* 829: *palumpes*, cuscutan; *Er.* 829: *palumpes*, cuscotae.

2. wuduculfre. Wood-pigeon.

WW. 286. 2: *palumba*, cuscote uel wuduculfre; *Æ. Gl.* 307. 4: ~ wudeculfre; *WW.* 131. 32: *palumbus*, wudeculfre.

3. dūfe. Dove; a hypothetical form found only in the compound *dufedoppa*, pelican.

F. Peristeridæ. Ground-pigeons.

Sub. F. Turturina. Turtle-doves.

Gen. Turtur. Turtle-doves.

LXI. 1. **turtle.** Turtle-dove (*turtur turtur*); a reduplicated form, prob. imitative of the cooing of a dove. ME. *turtle*, also *tortor*; G. *turtel* (*taube*); OF. *turtre*; F. *tourtre*; It. *tortora*; L. *turtur*.

WW. 132. 1, Æ. Gl. 307. 11, Æ. Gr. 14. 2: *turtur*, turtle; Æ. Gr. 48. 16: *hic turtur*, ðeos turtle; ZdA. 240. 37: *turtura*, turtle; Æ. H. 2. 210. 34: *turtlan* we offriað; Cant. Ps. 83. 4: *turlæ*; Th. Ps. 83. 3: *turtle*; Spl. Ps. 83. 3: *turtlah*; Lk. 2. 24: *twa turtlan*; Lev. 1. 14: *turtlan*; Æ. H. 1. 140. 2: *ane turtlan*; 140. 5: *twa turtlan*; 140. 15: ðonne sceole we him bringan *twa turtlan*; 140. 22: *lytel wæs an lamb, oððe twa turtlan*, Gode to bringenne; 142. 12: ða *turtlan* getacniað clænnysse; 142. 16: ðonne geoffrað he ða *turtlan*; Gen. 15. 9: *geoffra me to lace . . . sume turtlan and sume culfran*; Lev. 5. 7: *bringe [he] twa turtlan*; 5. 11: *turtlan*.

2. **turtur.** Turtle-dove; < L. *turtur*.

Lind. Lk. 2. 24: *tuoe tuturas*; Surt. Ps. 83. 4, Vesp. Ps. 83. 3: *speara gemoeted him hus and tutur nest*; Bl. H. 23. 27: *twegen culfran briddas and twegen turturan gemæccan*.

Ord. Galliformes. Game-Birds.

F. Phasianidæ. Partridges.

Sub. F. Perdicina.

Gen. Coturnix. Quails.

LXII. 1. **erschen.** Quail (*coturnix coturnix*); < *ersc*, stubble-field + *hen*.

WW. 132. 10: *coturnix*, ærschen; 287. 12: ~ *erschæn*; Æ. Gl. 307. 9: ~ *erschen*; WW. 460. 2: *ortigomera* ~; Spl. Ps. 104. 38. Marg. Ref. . *hi bædon and com erschen (coturnix)*; Exod. 16. 13: *Drihten gesende swa micel fugolcyn on hira wicstowe swilce erschenna*, ðæt is on Lyden *coturnix*.

2. **nihtlecan.** Quail.

Cant. Ps. 104. 40: *biddæð flesces and kymð ðæ nihtlecan hlaef hefonæs gefylleð hie*.

3. **edischen.** Quail; < *edisc*, pasture + *hen*.

WW. 367. 34: *ciaus*, edischen; 260. 32: ~ *edischenn*; 380. 18: *coturnix*, edischen; Vesp. Ps. 104. 40: ~ *edeschen*; Cp. O. 236: *ortigometra*, edischen; Ep. 714: *ortigomera*, edischæn; Er. 714: ~ *edischenim*; Æ. Gl. 307. note: *gaus*, hedeshen; Spl. Ps. 104. 38: *hi bædon and com edischæn (coturnix)*.

4. **wuduhenn.** Quail; < *wudu*, wood + *henn*, hen.

Cp. C. 840: *coturno*, *wodhæ*.

5. **wihtel.** Quail; a hypothetical form given by Sweet and Hall. *G.* *wachtel*.

Sub. F. Phasianinæ. Pheasants.

Gen. *Phasianus*. *True Pheasants*.

LXIII. 1. **wōrhana.** Pheasant (*phasianus colchicus*). At present the pheasant exists, in England, in a semi-domesticated state. In regard to its introduction Hudson says in his *British Birds*, 'When and by whom it was introduced into England is not known. There is evidence that the bird existed and was held in great esteem in this country before the Norman Conquest; and the belief is that it was brought hither by the Romans, who were accustomed to introduce strange animals into the countries they conquered.'

WW. 260. 4: *fusianus*, *worhana*; 285. 13: *fursianus* ~; 402. 3: *fasianus* ~; *Æ. Gl.* 307. note: *fusionus* ~; *Cp.* F. 22: *fasianus*, *worhona*; *ZdA.* 240. 27: *fursianus*, *morhana*; *Ep.* 424: *fasianus*, *uuorhana*; *Er.* 424: *fassianus*, *uuorhana*.

2. **wōrhenn.** Probably a pheasant. The gloss *cracinus* is of uncertain meaning.

WW. 215. 1, 380. 18: *cracinus*, *worhenn*.

II. Domestic Fowl.

LXIV. 1. **capun.** Capon; < L. *capo*; Gr. *κάπων*; ME. *capon*, *capun*; F. *chapon*.

WW. 132. 34, 286. 32: *gallinaceus*, *capun*; 132. 32: *capo* ~.

2. **cīcen.** Chicken. 'Cīcen is a diminutive, from A.S. *cocc*, formed by adding *en* and modifying vowel' (Skeat). ME. *chiken*, *chekin*; G. *küchlein*.

WW. 132. 35, 260. 33: *pullus*, cicen; 184. 11; *coquina uel culina* ~; *Æ. Gl.* 307. 9: *pullus*, cicen oððe brid oððe fola; *ZdA.* 241. 64: ~ ciacen; 241. 63: *coquina*, ciacene; *Hpt. Gl.* 494. 17: *culinæ*, cycene, *coquinæ*; *Æ. Gr.* 273. 18: *gallina congregat pullos suos sub alas*, henn gegaderað hire cicenu under fiðerum; *Mt.* 23. 37: cicenu; *ib.*, *Lind.*: cicceno; *Lchdm.* 3. 204. 31: henne mid cicenum; 2. 312. 16: cicine mete.

3. **coc, kok.** Cock; male of the common domestic fowl (*gallus domesticus*); ultimately imitative of the crowing or clucking of the cock. *ME.* *cock, cok, cocc*; *Icel.* *kokker*; *Dan.* *kok*; *L.* *coco*.

Æ. Gr. 28. 19: *gallus*, cocc; *WW.* 132. 33, 286. 31, *Æ. Gl.* 307. 8: ~ coc; 283. 11: *culina* ~; 329. 27: *cocus* ~; *Hpt. Gl.* 518. 13: *pullorum*, cocca; *Lchdm.* 3. 6. 5: ðonne coccas crawan; *Mt.* 26. 34: ðæt on ðyssere nihte, ærðam ðe cocc crawe, ðriwa ðu wiðsæcst min; 26. 74: and hrædllice creow se cocc; 26. 75: se cocc crawe; *Jn.* 13. 38: cræwð se cocc; *Cp.* C. 954: *culinia*, cocas; *Past. Care* 461. 1: ðæs cocces ðeaw is ðæt he micle hludor singð on uhtan ðonne on dægred; 459. 29: hwa sealde kokke wisdom; 459. 31: æghwelc ðæra halgena lareowa . . . habbað onlicnysse ðæm kokkum, ðe on ðistum niehtum crawað; 459. 32: swa swa kok on niht; 461. 12: se kok . . . ærðæmðe he crawan wille, hefð up his fiðru, and wecð hine selfne.

4. **dūce.** Duck; see XLIII. 2.

5. **dūceling.** Duckling; not recognized by the *Cent. Dict.* or *N. E. Dict.* as an OE. word, but it occurs once in an OE. charter; < *dūce*, duck + dim., *ling*.

Cod. Dip. 4. 92. 31: into duceling mere.

6. **ened.** Duck; see XLIII. 1.

7. **fola.** Young of domestic fowl.

Æ. Gl. 307. 9: *pullus*, cicen oððe brid oððe fola; *Æ. Gr.* 28. 16: ~ fola oððe brid.

8. **gandra.** Gander; see XLI. 3.

9. **gōs.** Goose; see XLI. 1.

10. **gōsfugol.** Goose; see XLI. 2.

11. **hāmhenn.** Hen; < *hām*, home + *henn*, hen.

Lchmd. 2. 244. 25: ham and wilda hæнна.

12. **hana.** Cock; older Teut. name of the cock, which appears in Goth. *hana*; OHG. *hano*; G. *hahn*; Icel. *hani*; lit. 'a singer,' < root of L. *canere*, to sing.

WW. 260. 37, 413. 34: *gallus*, hana; *Lchdm.* 3. 145. 24: hanan; *Æ. H.* 2. 246. 4: se hana; *Jn.* 13. 38: se hona; *Lind. Mt.* 26. 34, 74, 75: hona; *Mk.* 14. 68: se hana creow.

Riddle 43 is interpreted as the cock and the hen:

Ic seah wyhte wrætlice twa
undearnunga ute plegan
hæmedlases: hwitloc anfeng
wlanc under wædum, gif ðæs weorces speow,
fæmne fyllo. Ic on flette mæg
ðurh runstafas rincum secgan,
ðam ðe bec witan, bega ætsomne
naman ðara wihta. Ðær sceal Nyd wesan
twega oðer and se torhta Æsc
an an linan, Acas twegen,
Hægelas swa some, hwylc ðæs hordgates
cægan cræfte ða clamme onleac,
ðe ða rædellan wið rynemenn
hygefæste heold heortan bewrigene
orðoncbendum. Nu is undyrne
werum æt wine, hu ða wihte mid us
heanmode twa hatne sindon.

13. **henn.** Hen; fem. of mas. OE. *hana*. Early Mod. E. *henne*; ME. *hen*; D. *hen*; OHG. *henna*; G. *henne*; equiv. to D. *hoen*; OHG. *hūn*; G. *huhn*; Icel. *hæna*.

Æ. Gr. 25. 5, 273. 17, *Æ. Gl.* 307. 9: *gallina*, henn; *WW.* 286. 33: ~ hæn; 286. 34: *ornitha*, hænn; Ine's *Laws* 70: henna; *Ecg. P.* 57: gif swyn oððe henna ete of mannes lichaman, slea man ðæt yrfe; *Lchdm.* 2. 38. 6: hæne æges geolocan; 2. 40. 10: genim hæne rysele; 2. 196. 21: hæne flæsc; 3. 174. 33: gif him ðince ðæt he feala henna geseo oððe hæbbe; ðæt bið god; 3. 176. 1: gyf man mæte ðæt he henne ægeru hæbbe, oððe ðicge ne deah hym ðæt; 3. 204. 30: henne ægru lecgan gestreon mid carfulnysse ge [tacnað]; 3. 204. 31: henne mid cicenum gesið ceapas eacan ge [tacnað]; *Mt.* 23. 37: swa seo henn hyre cycenu under hyre fyðeru gegaderað; *ib.*, *Lind.*: henne.

Riddle 43 describes the cock and hen.

14. **henfugol.** Hen; lit. 'hen-fowl.'

Chron. 1131: ðær after swulten ða henne fugeles; *Lchdm.* 1. 92. 16: sumum henfugule; *Cod. Dip.* 1. 297. 2: xx henfugla; 1. 299. 21: xx henfugas; 1. 312. 9: x hennfugas; 2. 355. 8: iii henfugas; 2. 356. 15: iii henfugeles.

15. **wilda henn.** Lit. 'wild hen'; used to distinguish wild fowl from domestic fowl.

Lchdm. 2. 244. 25: ham and wilda hæenna.

Gen. Pavo. Peacocks.

16. **pāwa.** Common peacock (*pavo cristatus*); a native of India, said to have been introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great. *L. pavo*; *G. pfau*.

Æ. Gl. 307. 5: *pauo*, *pawa*; *ZdA.* 241. 68: ~ *pawa*; *WW.* 131. 9: *pauo*, *pauus*, *pawe*; *Cp. P.* 131: *pauo*, *pauua*; *Ep.-Er.* 826: *pavo* ~; *Æ. Gr.* 9. 3: ~ *pawe*; *Ph.* 312: onlicost pean; *Lchdm.* 2. 196. 19: fuglas ðaðe heard flæsc habbað, *pawa*, swan, æned.

III. General Terms.

The scheme of arrangement is as follows:

1. *brid*; *flēogend*, and compounds; *fugol*, and compounds.
2. Foreign birds.
3. Fabulous birds.
4. Words wrongly interpreted as bird names.
5. Unsolved problems.

LXV. brid; **bird**, in Northumbrian. In OE. used only as a general name for the young of any of the feathered tribe. Now used generically in place of the older term fowl. 'Found in literature down to 1600; still retained in north. dial. as a 'hen and her birds.' ME. *bryd*, *byrd*. There is no corresponding form in any other Teutonic language, and the etymology is uncertain' (cf. *N. E. Dict.*).

Cp. P. 886: *pullus*, *brid*; *Æ. Gl.* 307. 9: ~ *cicen oððe brid oððe fola*; *Æ. Gr.* 28. 16: ~ *fola oððe brid*; *WW.* 96. 2, *Vesp. Hy.* 7. 21: *briddas*; *Ph.* 235: *swylce earnes brid fægen fugel timber*; 372: *ðurh briddes had*; *Vesp. Hy.* 3. 10: *swe swe brid swalwan*; *Lchdm.* 2. 306. 7: *sec lytle stanas on swealwan bridda magan*; 2. 306. 14: *hit sculon beon micle briddas*; *Lk.* 2. 24: *twa turtlan oððe twegen culfran briddas*; *ib.*, *birdas*; *Æ. H.* 1. 250. 24: *seo modor siððan mid hihte bret ðæt æig to bridde*; 2. 144. 23: *heora*

briddum to hleowðe; *Spl. Ps.* 83. 3, *Vesp. Ps.* 83. 4: briddas; *Cant. Ps.* 83. 4: bryddas; *Th. Ps.* 146. 10: hrefnes briddum; *Vesp. Ps.* 146. 9: briddum hrefna; *Cant. Ps.* 146. 9: briddas crawan; *Lev.* 1. 14: ðonne bringe he turtlan and culfran briddas, *Past. Care* 383. 29: fugla briddas.

LXVI. 1. flēogend. General term for bird; used in one instance in place of *fugules*; < *flēogan*, to fly.

Vesp. Ps. 49. 11: ða flegendan heofones; *Cant. Ps.* 49. 11: ða flegende and fugulæs hefonæs; *Lind. Mt.* 13. 32: heofnes flegende cymes; *Lind. Lk.* 9. 58: heofnes flegendo; 4. 4: flegendo cwomon; *Lind. Mt.* 8. 20: heofnes flegende; 13. 4: ða flegendo cuomun.

2. lyftflēogend. Lit. 'flier in the air,' a bird; < *lyft*, air + *flēogend*, bird.

Sal. 289: lyftfleogendra.

LXVII. 1. fugol. General term for bird in OE., which has now become specialized for certain kinds of poultry, and by sportsmen for wild ducks and wild geese.

Early Mod.E. *foul*, *foule*; ME. *foul*, *fowl*, etc.; D. *vogel*; OHG. *fogal*: G. *vogel*; Icel. *fugl*; Goth. *fugls*, a fowl, bird.

Æ. Gl. 307. 1: *auis uel uolatil*, *fugel*; *WW.* 61. 35: *fugel*; 95. 10, 11: *fugelas*; 88. 6: *uolatil*, *fugeles*; 481. 28: *altitia*, *fuglas*; *Æ. Gr.* 48. 17: *aues cynnes fugel*; 56. 8: *haec auis*, ðes *fugel*; 77. 13: *ales*, *fugel*; *Sal.* 218, 420: *fugol*; *Rid.* 37. 9: na wæs ðæt na *fugul ana*; *Gen.* 1983: sang se *wanna fugel*; *Jud.* 207: wælgifre *fugel*; 297: wælgifrum *fuglum* to frofre; *Cri.* 636, 645: *fugel*; *Soul's Address* 79: ðu wurde æt frumsceaft ~; *Crafts of Men* 85: sum sceal wildne ~ wloncne atemian; *Gen.* 1460: se wilda ~; *Ph.* 86: ~ feðrum strong; 100: ~ feðrum wlonc; 104: se æðela ~; 121: se haswa ~; *Wand.* 81: sumne ~ oðbær ofer heanne holm; *Sal.* 254. an ~ siteð on Filistina middelgemærum; 279: se ~ hafað 4 heafdu; *Cri.* 639: wæs ðæs *fugles* flyht feondum on eorðan dyrne and degol; 654: ða ðæs ~ flyht; *Ph.* 125: ~ gebæru; *Sal.* 226: ne ~ flyht; *Rid.* 27. 7: ~ wyn; 37. 11: anna gelicness ~; *An.* 497: *fugole* gelicost; *Met. Ps.* 101. 5: ~; *Rid.* 32. 7: ~ gelice; *Beo.* 218: *fugle* gelicost; *Dan.* 5. 13: *fugolas*; *Ph.* 352: *fugelas* cyrrað; *Finn.* 5: ~ singað; *Met. Ps.* 77. 27, *Met.* 13. 95: ~; *Gen.* 1299, 2088, *Dan.* 507, *Az.* 140, *Ph.* 163, *Met. Ps.* 104. 35: *fuglas*; *Cri.* 983, *Ph.* 155, 159, 330, 335, *Gu.* 715, 889: *fugla*; *Met. Ps.* 78. 2, *Met.* 27. 21, *Rid.* 52. 4, 74. 3: *fuglum*; *Sal.* 298: wildne *fugel*; *Orosius* 15. 10: ðæt gafol bið . . on *fugela* feðrum; *Bt.* 25. 27: hi gehiran oðerra *fugela* stemne; 39. 8: he spyrað ælce dæg æfter *fuglum*; *Partridge* 1: hyrde ic secgan gen bi sumum *fugle* wundorlicne; *Æ. St.* 1. 376. 25: se lytla *fugel*; 2. 124. 20: noldon ænne *fugel* acwellan; *Hpt. Gl.* 418. 70: ða mæð leasan *fugelas*; *Ecg. C.* 38: *fugelas*;

Sal. (Pr) : on ætrenes fugeles onlicnysse ; 178. 25 : he gesceop fixas and fugelas ; *Ad. and R.* 204. 5 : saga me hu fela si fleogendra fugela cynna ; *Past. Care* 331. 17 : fleogende fugel ; 349. 21 : ða fuglas ; 383. 29 : fugla briddas ; *Æ. St.* 1. 348. 7 : swilce heaflice fugelas ; 370. 11 : be fugelum ; 386. 31 : god hinne afeddð ðurh fugela ðenunga ; 492. 14 : feala cynna fuge-las ; *GEN.* 2. 19 : God . . . gelædde . . . ðære lyfte fugolas ; *Deut.* 4. 17 : ne nanes nytenes ne fugeles ; *GEN.* 40. 17, 19 : fugelas ; *Vesp. Hy.* 8. 14 : fuglas ; 7. 48 : fugla ; *GEN.* 7. 21 : fugela ; *Lev.* 1. 14 : fugelum ; *Deut.* 28. 26 : eallum fugelum ; *GEN.* 15. 10 : buton ða fugelas he ne todælde ; *Lk.* 13. 34 : swa se fugel deð his nest under his fyðeru ; *ib.*, *Lind.* : fugul ; *Æ. H.* 1. 14. 28 : fugelas ; 140. 6 : ðas læssan lac, ðæt sind ða fugelas ; 142. 5 : God het gelomlice ðas fugelas offrian on his lace ; 142. 8 : culfran sind swiðe unscæððige fugelas ; 142. 16 : ðas twa fugel-cyn ne singað na, swa swa oðre fugelas ; 160. 34 : fugelas habbað nest ; 250. 22 : fugelas ne tymað swa swa oðre nytenu ; 276. 3 : fugelas he gesceop ; 464. 24 : far to westene, ðær nan fugel ne flyhð ; 470. 23 : an lytel fugel ne befylð on deað butan Godes dihte ; 522. 7 : mine gemæstan fugelas ; 546. 6 : sumum ðeno-don englas, sumum fugelas ; *Æ. H.* 2. 44. 25 : heo is swiðe gesibsum fugel ; 44. 28 : on ðæs fugeles hiwe ; 46. 16 : oðre lytle fugelas sind læssan ðonne heo sy ; 90. 15 : and fugelas tobæron ; 90. 20 : deoflu sind fugelas gecigede ; 90. 21 : swa swa fugelas doð gesewenlice ; 140. 7 : sy lof ðam Ælmihtigan, ðe unc ðurh ðisne fugel fedan wolde ; 144. 18 : gewitað aweg, wælhreowe fugelas ; 144. 24 : ac an ðæra fugela . . . fleah to his foton ; 162. 26 : se fugol wearð gehyrsum his hæsum ; 206. 28 : fugelas ; 318. 28 : ma ðe ænig fugel his flyhtes gewylt ; 462. 24 : behealdað ðas fleogendan fugelas ; 462. 25 : wacan fugelas ; 576. 35 : gemæstra fugela ; 578. 6 : fugelum he smeade ; 516. 11 : mæðleasan fugelas ; *Mt.* 6. 26 : behealdað heofonan fuglas ; *ib.*, *Lind.* : fuglasheofnes ; *Mt.* 13. 32 : heofn-fuglas cumað ; *Lk.* 9. 58 : heofenes fuglas ; *Mk.* 4. 4 : fugelas comon ; *Mk.* 4. 32 : heofnes fugelas ; *ib.*, *Lind.* : heofnæs fuglas ; *Mt.* 8. 20 : heofenes fuglas ; *Mt.* 13. 4 : fuglas comon and æton ; *Lchdm.* 2. 244. 25 : fugelas ; *St. Guth.* 48. 5 : mislice fugela hwiðlunges ; 48. 12 : fugela ; 50. 27 : him ða fugelas underðeodde wæron ; 52. 13 : ða fugelas ; 52. 14 : ða wildan fugelas ; 52. 19 : wilden fugelas ; 54. 21 : swa fleah se fugel west ofer ðæt westen ; *Æ. H.* 1. 14. 28, 250. 22 : fugelas ; 250. 26 : he bið fugel ; *Th. Ps.* 83. 4 : fugelas ; *Spl. Ps.* 101. 7 : fugele ; *Th. Ps.* 103. 11 : heofon-fugelas ; *Vesp. Ps.* 103. 12 : fuglas ; *Spl. Ps.* 103. 13 : fugelas ; *Cant. Ps.* 103. 12 : fuglæs ; *Vesp. Ps.*, *Cant. Ps.* 148. 10 : fuglas ; *Spl. Ps.* 148. 10 : fugelas ; *Th. Ps.* 8. 9 : fleogende fuglas ; *Vesp. Ps.* 8. 9 : fuglas heofenes ; *Spl. Ps.* 8. 8 : fugelas ; *Vesp. Ps.* 8. 9 : fuglæs ; *Cant. Ps.* 78. 2 : fuglas heuonas ; *Spl. Ps.* 78. 2 : fugulum heofonas ; *Th. Ps.* 78. 2 : fuglum ; *Vesp. Ps.* 78. 2 : fuglum heofenes ; *Th. Ps.* 101. 5 : fugele ; *Chron.* 671 : her wæs ðæt mycele fugla well ; *Met.* 24. 2 : ic hæbbe feðru fugle swiftran ; *Æ. Hex.* 8. 8, 10 : fuglas ; 8. 5 : fuglum ; *Æ. Gr.* 70. 12 : swa hatte an fugel on arabiscre ðeode ; 70. 14 : se fugel ; *Æ. Hex.* 11. 25 : fleogendum fugelum ; *Met.* 27. 48 : swa swa fugl oððe ðior ; *Epis. Alex. (Anglia)* 4). 372 : ða cwoman ða fugelas ; 374 : wæron hie ða fugelas brunes hiowes and him wæron ða nebb and ða clea ealle blace ; 375 : ða fuglas ymb-sæton eallne ðone ofer ðæs meres ; 376 : ða fuglas ; 652 : ne cwome ne fugel ; 737 : heo ligeð unbe-

byrged in wege fuglum to mete and wildeorum; *Shrn.* 57. 1, 3: fuglas; 57. 2: blæcfugel; 65. 31: fleogendra fugla; 65. 34: fugla cynna; 65. 34: fugal; 148. 3: fugelas.

2. fugolcynn. Bird-kind.

Exod. 16. 13: micel fugolcynn, fugolcynne; *Æ. Hex.* 8. 4, 18, 19: eall fugolcynn; *Æ. de. V. Test.* 4. 42: fiscinn and fugelcynn; *Th. Ps.* 146. 10: fuglacynn; *Æ. H.* 1. 14. 14: fugelcynn; 1. 20. 25: and of fugelcynne symble gemacan; *Ad. and R.* 204. 33: saga me hu fela si fleodendra fugela cynna; *Æ. Hex.* 11. 9: fugolcynn; *Met.* 27. 38: fugla cyn; *Shrn.* 65. 34: fugla cynna.

3. fugoltimber. A young bird; < *fugol*, bird + *timber*, material.

Ph. 236: swylce earnes brid, fæger fugeltimber.

4. brimfugol. Sea-fowl; < *brim*, sea + *fugol*, bird.

Wand. 47: he gesihð baðian brimfuglas brædan feðra.

5. heofonfugol. 'Fowl of the air.'

Gen. 201: heofonfugla; 1515: heofonfuglas.

See also *fugol* for allied forms.

6. herefugol. A bird that follows an army; raven, vulture, eagle; < *here*, army + *fugol*, bird.

Exod. 161: on hwæl hreopon herefugolas hildegrædige.

7. nēfugol. A bird that feeds on carrion. The following description of birds sitting under the cliffs gorged with their prey, seems to be that of vultures.

Gen. 2158: ac nefuglas under beorhhleoðum blodig sittað ðeodherga wæl ðicce gefylled.

8. sǣfugol. Sea-fowl. *Sǣfugol*, as a proper name, occurs in the genealogy of Ælle of Northumbria; see *Chron.* 560.

9. trēowfugol. Forest-bird; < *trēow*, tree + *fugol*, bird.

Gu. 707: treofugla tuddor.

10. **wigole fugules.** Birds that forbode by singing, etc.

WW. 133. 2: *oscines aues*, wigole fugules.

11. **wudufugol.** Wood-fowl; < *wudu*, wood + *fugol*, bird.

Bt. 25. 20: wudufuglas, ðeah hi beon wel atemed, gif hi on ðam wudu weorðað, hi forseoð heora lareowas and wuniað on heora gecynde; *Met.* 13. 69: wudufuglas.

LXVIII. geolna. On record only in *WW.* 132. 17: *ibis*, geolna. It is probable that the Egyptian ibis is meant, if we take into consideration the definition of ibis in Cockayne's *Shrine* 29: *ibin, avis in affrica habens longum rostrum*.

LXIX. strȳta. Ostrich; < *L. struthio*, as also OHG. *struz* and G. *strausz*. *Þryssce* is also given as ostrich in Bosworth-Toller, but it is obviously a variation of *Þrysce*, thrush.

WW. 258. 6. *strutio*, struta; *Cp.* S. 571: ~ strȳta.

LXX. ēow. Griffin, half lion, half eagle.

WW. 118. 37: *griffes*, eow, fīðerfote fugel.

LXXI. fēnix. The fabulous bird phoenix.

Æ. Gr. 70. 12: hic Fenix; 70. 15: hujus Fenicis; *Ph.* 86: fæger fugel feðrum strong, se is Fenix haten; 218: Fenix byrneð; 340: Fenix bið on middum ðreatum biðrunge.

LXXII. beardlēas. Wrongly given by Bosworth-Toller as a hawk or buzzard, on the strength of the reference *WW.* 171. 3: *ephebus uel buteo*, beardleas. *Buteo* is the usual *L.* word for hawk, but that it was sometimes used in OE. for young man the following reference from the glossary in *ZdA.* 33 is proof positive: *probum buteonem*, godne geongan. Du Cange, in his *Gloss. Med. et Inf. Lat.*, also defines *buteo* as *juvenis*. *Beardlēas*, then, in the above connection is used in its literal sense of 'beardless,' i. e. youth.

LXXIII. cranohawc. Given by Bosworth-Toller and Lye as crane-hawk, on the strength of a reference in Spelmann's *Glossary*, 7. 18: *Cranohari alias Commorsus gruarus*, i. *Accipiter qui gruem mordet*. There seems to be no authority for changing *cranohari* into *cranohawc*, thus making it an OE. word. Du Cange says it appears in the MS. as *cranihari*, and adds '*sed legendum censet Lindembrogius Cranichapich*.' This, if accepted, would make it a Germanic word, but certainly not OE.

LXXIV. pernex. A supposed bird; probably a misunderstanding of L. *pernix*, quick.

Rid. 41. 66: ic mæg fromlicor fleogan ðonne pernex earn oððe hafec æfre meahte.

LXXV. huilpa. The name of a sea-bird, appearing only in *Seaf.* 21:

dyde ic me to gomene ganetes hleoðor and huilpan sweg fore hleator wera.

LXXVI. rēodmūða. The name of a bird which cannot be determined with any certainty; < *rēod*, red + *mūða*, mouth.

On record in *WW.* 234. 24: *faseacus*, *reodmuða*, *nomen avis*.

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